

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS*Soviet Union*

Vol III No 112

11 June 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Geneva Conference on Disarmament Session Opens [Korzhev]	AA 1
Israeliyan Addresses Group [Dmitriyev]	AA 1
Space Arms Group Meets	AA 2
CSCE Delegate Urges U.S. To 'Stop Hampering' Talks [Vukolov]	AA 2
'Secret' U.S. Conference on SDI Opens in Idaho	AA 2
UN Committee Discusses 'Star Peace' Plan [Chernyshev]	AA 3
Abandonment of SALT 'Slap in Face' for U.S. Allies	AA 3
[Drobkov in PRAVDA 6 Jun]	
Article Urges U.S. To Rethink SALT Decision	AA 4
[Nilitin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Jun]	
Petrotsyants Assails U.S. Nuclear Test Stance	AA 7
[Madrid EL PAIS 7 May]	
U.S. Space Programs Threaten ABM Treaty	AA 8
West European Opposition to Chemical Weapons Noted [Kovalev]	AA 9
Belgium Informs NATO on Anti-CW Resolution	AA 10
International Physicians Group Ends Visit to PRC [Arslanov]	AA 10
Canadian Think Tank Refutes U.S. SALT II Charges [Borin]	AA 10

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Political Committee Convenes in Budapest	BB 1
Delegations Detailed	BB 1
Two Sessions Held	BB 1
TV Report	BB 2
Kadar, Honecker Dinner Speeches	BB 2
Chervov, Petrovskiy New Conference	BB 4
[Budapest MTI]	
Meeting Ends With Arms Appeal	BB 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events	CC 1
[Bolshakov, 8 Jun]	
IAEA Governors To Consider Gorbachev Proposal	CC 5
[Tyupaev]	
'Open Gate-86' Reflects Portuguese Role in NATO	CC 5
[Konstantinov]	
France Participates in NATO Naval Exercises	CC 6
Delegate Calls for ILO Strategy on Unemployment	CC 6
UN Seminar Discusses Palestinian Question [Baybakov]	CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan-King Husayn Talks Confirm Middle East Crisis [Ignatyev]	A 1
CIA Growth Tied to U.S. Neoglobalism Policy [Korzin]	A 1
Article Attacks Reagan's 'Baltic Freedom Day'	A 2
[Antolyev in PRAVDA 7 Jun]	
Report Fails to Note 'Pentagon's Role' in Shuttle Tragedy	A 3
Commentary Notes Military Ties in U.S. Society [Korzin]	A 4
TASS Notes FOREIGN POLICY Article by Cyrus Vance	A 5

SOUTH ASIA

UK, Israel Blamed for Situation in Sri Lanka	D 1
[Ilyashenko]	
DRA Envoy to UN Protests U.S. Discrimination	D 2
Demichev Receives Homeward-Bound Indian Envoy	D 2
[IZVESTIYA 30 May]	
Usmankhodzhayev Receives Delegation From India	D 2
Indian Warship Ends Sevastopol Visit	D 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 May]	
Briefs: DRA Power Engineering Credit	D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Further Reportage on Soviet Delegation Tour	E 1
Holds Talks in Malaysia [IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]	
Meets With Thai Leaders [IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]	E 1
Concludes Visit	E 2
Cambodian Official Comments on Army's Growing Strength	E 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 May]	

EASTERN EUROPE

Commentary on Gorbachev Visit to Hungary	F 1
Joint Cooperation Cited [Stefanov]	F 1
Ministry Official Speaks [Deak in ORSZAG-VILAG 6 Jun]	F 1
Hungarian Media Hail Visit	F 2
[Gerasimov and Korionov in PRAVDA 8 Jun]	
Army Paper Reports SFRY's Canadi Arrival in Moscow	F 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Jun]	
Meets With Akhromeyev, Sokolov [Belgrade TANJUG]	F 5
Marchuk Receives SFRY Industrial Figures [Belgrade TANJUG]	F 5
GDR's Schuerer Talks With CPSU's Talyzin in Moscow	F 6
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Jun]	
PRAVDA Notes GDR-FRG Talks on Border Issues [6 Jun]	F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

Soviet-Swedish Sister Cities Appeal for End to Arms Race	G 1
Greek Trade Union Delegation Head Praises Policies	G 1
Chemical Industry Cooperation Talks Held With France	G 2
TASS Reports Inquiry Into FRG Hamm Nuclear Reactor Accident	G 3
Chernobyl Used as 'Cover'	G 3
IZVESTIYA Comments	G 3
Reactor Still Dangerous	G 4
Revanchist Leader Thanks Kohl, Government for 'Help'	G 5
FRG Report on Danger From 'Left Extremists' Criticized	G 5
DER SPIEGEL Article Cited on FRG Plan To Produce Cruise Missiles	G 6
FRG Violating Human Rights in Treatment of Demonstrators	G 7
UK's Thatcher Receives PRC's Hu Yaobang	C 7
TASS Reports Indignation Over Spanish Nuclear Plant Accident	G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Cooperation Protocols Signed With PDRY	H 1
[IZVESTIYA 6 Jun]	
TASS Refutes Egyptian Minister's Claims on Interference	H 1
Egyptian Court Sentences Communist Activists [PRAVDA 5 Jun]	H 2
TASS Claims Israel's Kahane Former U.S. Agent [Kikilo]	H 2
Moscow Weekly Comments on Iran-Iraq War	H 3
[Krutikhin in NEW TIMES 26 May]	

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Shcherbitskiy Receives Departing Cuban Ambassador	K 1
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 5 Jun]	
Reportage on 40th Anniversary of Relations With Argentina	K 1
Gass Interviewed	K 1
Caputo Views Relations [IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]	K 2
Somozist 'Terrorists' Release FRG Hostages	K 3
Brazil Proposes Tension-Free South Atlantic [Mayorov]	K 3
Cultural Exchange Program Signed With Mexico [PRAVDA 21 May]	K 4
New Guyanese Envoy Presents Credentials [PRAVDA 18 May]	K 4
Haitian Discontent With Government Increasing	K 4
[Bay in IZVESTIYA 2 Jun]	

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Higher Radiation Reportedly Persists in Gomel	R 1
Additional Protective Work Under Way at Chernobyl	R 1
CPSU CC Condemns Incorrect Accounting Practices [PRAVDA 5 Jun]	R 2
Aliyev Tours Enterprises in Chuvash ASSR [PRAVDA 8 Jun]	R 3
Aliyev Speech in Cheboksary	R 4
Shcherbitskiy Attends Presidium Session in Kiev	R 5
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 30 May]	
Biryukova Attends Light Industry Gala Meeting	R 6
Local Organs Criticized for Discouraging Initiative	R 7
[Danilov in PRAVDA 20 Apr]	
RSFSR Paper Urges Greater Openness	R 11
[Karyakina in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 May]	
Fedorenko Trial Opens on War Crimes Charges	R 14
USSR Jewish Leaders Protest U.S. Congress Prayers	R 14
Maximum Prison Sentences Raised to 20 Years	R 15
Leningrad Court Sentences Enterprise Bribetaker	R 15

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Nikonov Attends RSFSR Agricultural Conference	T 1
[PRAVDA 31 May]	
Murakhovskiy Attends Land Reclamation Meeting	T 2
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 1 Jun]	

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

'Gorizont' Communications Satellite Launched	U 1
Cosmonauts Continue Space Experiments	U 1
Construction Test Praised	U 1
IZVESTIYA on Moscow Communications Exhibit	U 2
[Shmyganovskiy, 27 May]	
Research Ship Returns from Waters Near U.S. [Chekalin]	U 4
Briefs: Drifting Ship's Location; S. Isidore; Center Opens	U 4

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT SESSION OPENS

LD101507 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

Forty delegations of the countries participating in the disarmament conference have got together in the council hall of the Palace of Nations today after a month's break.

Addressing the first plenary meeting, chairman of the conference for June Konstantin Tellalov (Bulgaria) read out a message to the participants from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message says among other things that the peoples of the whole world are following the Geneva forum with hope, expecting it to make an essential contribution to lessening the threat of war and preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

It is necessary to realise what dangerous line the world has approached in this day and age, Viktor Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation, said. The recent statement of the United States on its actual abandonment of the SALT-2 treaty is aimed at further building up tensions. The unprecedented arms race pursued by Washington and its NATO allies, and the intention of the USA to spread it into outer space require from mankind a mobilisation of all forces to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Among the most important tasks confronting the conference is the need to make progress on the issue of a ban on nuclear testing as a step leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons, the Soviet representative said. Among the other top-priority aims are prevention of the creation, testing, and deployment of space weapons and a ban on chemical weapons.

Both great powers -- the USSR and the USA -- should demonstrate their preparedness for a fruitful dialogue and give up the old prejudices and wrong concepts, said Swedish representative Mai-Britt Theorin. Sweden totally disagrees with those who are trying to belittle the significance and urgency of an agreement on ending nuclear testing. She expressed gratification with the USSR's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions and pointed out that the current situation is particularly favourable for making such a moratorium bilateral. Touching upon a ban on chemical weapons, she urged all countries to give up the production of nuclear weapons for the period of the talks and expressed regret over the recent decision of the United States in favour of binary chemical weapons. Abandonment of SALT-2 and ABM Treaties may only spur on the arms race, the Swedish representative said.

The statement by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs, left a contradictory impression. While welcoming the "Geneva spirit" and the Soviet proposals on the limitation of weapons, he was at the same time trying to present the latest decisions of the NATO leading bodies as "peaceable actions" directed at ensuring progress at the disarmament talks.

Israelyan Addresses Group

LD110620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The summer session of the Conference on Disarmament has opened in Geneva. Our correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev reports: On the agenda of the multilateral talks is the wide range of the most topical issues of the present time: averting the arms race in space, achieving nuclear disarmament, halting nuclear weapons tests, banning chemical weapons, and others.

Representatives of the FRG, the USSR, Sweden, and several other countries addressed the first plenary meeting of the session. Genscher, minister of foreign affairs and FRG vice chancellor, spoke in favor of the earliest possible ban on nuclear weapons tests. This statement has been met with satisfaction by the participants of the conference. At the same time he attempted to present the latest NATO proposals as peace-loving and constructive. In reality these proposals do not contain any mutually acceptable solutions. The widely representative nature of the conference -- the states from all continents, various social and economic systems, members of military alliances and both the nonaligned and neutral, nuclear and nonnuclear which are participating in it -- are in essence undertaking an important role, which the conference has to play in ensuring nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union, said Comrade Israelyan, the USSR representative at the conference, supports the earliest possible start of multilateral talks on halting the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament at the conference. It is also necessary to achieve tangible progress in banning nuclear weapons tests, the Soviet representative stressed. Our country's position on the issue of elimination of chemical weapons in this century will remain firm and unalterable.

The International Year of Peace, the Soviet representative stated in conclusion, obliges us to undertake the most vigorous efforts for ensuring a radical turn to the better in world affairs. And for this, the constructive approach of all participants in the Conference on Disarmament, and their political will for the earliest possible achievement of mutually acceptable accords, is necessary.

Space Arms Group Meets

LD101129 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 10 TASS -- The group on space armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

CSCE DELEGATE URGES U.S. TO 'STOP HAMPERING' TALKS

LD101330 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm June 10 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov:

The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed its work in the Swedish capital today. Lyuben Gotsev, Bulgaria's deputy foreign minister, addressing the plenary session, stressed that the conference had chances for achieving positive results, despite serious difficulties, before the beginning of an all-European meeting in Vienna next autumn. For that, the United States should stop hampering the course of talks and join the efforts undertaken by the majority of European countries, he said. The Bulgarian representative observed that the socialist countries would act in Stockholm in a constructive spirit and look for justified compromises on the problems that remained unresolved.

'SECRET' U.S. CONFERENCE ON SDI OPENS IN IDAHO

LD102239 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 10 TASS -- A secret conference on the Strategic Defence Initiative and nuclear technology is to open at the National Research Laboratory of the U.S. Energy Department in Idaho.

The conference will be attended by about 250 leading American specialists involved in Reagan's star wars programme, among them well-known advocate of the outer space militarization idea, atomic scientist Edward Teller.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 'STAR PEACE' PLAN

LD110624 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The striving of the overwhelming majority of mankind dependable to block the militarization of space was reflected by a discussion on the further development of international space law at the session of the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space here. The delegations of the socialist countries, supported by many representatives of nonaligned and neutral states, called for drafting international legal accords to preserve outer space as a scene of "star peace" rather than "star wars."

They are related, inter alia, to the regulation of different aspects of the practical peaceful applications of the achievements of space science and technology, and the settlement of the legal questions arising in the course of international space missions. Discussing the organisational aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, speakers noted the need for the committee to study the question of the mechanism of international cooperation in averting an arms race in space and in its peaceful exploration, including the proposal on the establishment of a world space organization. Its main goal could be to contribute in every way to putting the achievements of space science and technology within the reach of all the states so that they could use them in practice to promote their social and economic development.

More strict international legal regulations on keeping outer space peaceful could become a major contribution to the accomplishment of one of the most important tasks facing mankind, Poland's representative Andrzej Kakolecki noted in this context. That task is the prevention of an arms race in outer space. Joseph Mrasek of Czechoslovakia said that both political and legal considerations called for an early solution of the concrete international legal problems of the exploration of space. Given the goodwill of all the participants, Soviet representative E.G. Zhukova said, that committee can cope with most complex political and legal problems of space exploration.

ABANDONMENT OF SALT 'SLAP IN FACE' FOR U.S. ALLIES

PM091209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Observer's Opinion"]

[Text] Condemnation and isolation. Those are two words to describe the reaction of most European countries to the U.S. Administration's SALT II decision.

Even the closest U.S. allies realize that Washington's reckless action is aimed at accelerating the arms race in a number of directions. Warnings about this, incidentally, have been issued not only by the U.S. alarmed partners but by sober-minded Americans: eminent scientists and specialists in the arms control sphere, leaders of antiwar movements and organizations, and even many inhabitants of Capitol Hill -- the legislators.

The unprecedented isolation of the Washington administration has been caused by the high-handed disdain that it has again showed for its allies' interests and opinions. As London, Bonn, Ottawa, and Rome are now stating with unconcealed offense, the United States has failed to heed the appeals of many Western governments that favored maintaining the limitations formulated in the 1972 SALT I and the 1979 SALT II agreements.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Western Europe has perceived Washington's action as a "slap in the face." "The United States looks like a less than reliable ally," the London newspaper TODAY stated, recalling that several weeks ago the United States was pretending that it intended to continue to adhere to SALT II.

The present "slap in the face" to the allies is, alas, not the first. The United States crudely brushed aside the opinion of its remaining partners when planning and carrying out the bandit raid on Libya with the complicity of London. Literally the other day, this time in a deal with the FRG, Washington pushed through the NATO authorities the decision to produce binary chemical arms behind the backs of the West European people and in the face of protests from a number of NATO governments.

Encountering from its bloc allies condemnation of its actions that was without precedent for "Atlantic solidarity," the R. Reagan administration is now pretending that nothing special has happened. It is already voicing the hope that the allies will swallow this bitter pill too and come to terms with the new "slap in the face." Clearly, Washington is already accustomed to submissiveness and "flexibility" on the part of the allies. The question is how long the U.S. allies themselves will be prepared to put up with the unenviable role of subordinates whose opinion is only cited when it accords with the aspirations of the "senior partner."

ARTICLE URGES U.S. TO RETHINK SALT DECISION

PM110825 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Captain Second Class Ye. Nikitin Military-Political Review: "Responsibility for the Future"]

[Text] Either it was sheer coincidence or, perhaps, it was the black humor of the official responsible for choosing the codenames for the nuclear explosions held in the United States that the test of a nuclear device held in Nevada on 21 May was condemned "Panamint." Panamint is a town in California abandoned long ago. In America such towns abandoned by their inhabitants for various reasons are known as ghost towns. The semiruined houses still stand there but they are already lifeless. And although it would hardly be appropriate to seek any hidden meaning behind an arbitrary codename, in this instance the association does suggest itself.

In fact, the continuation of nuclear tests is fueling the arms race. The conditions are being created to allow the arms race to get out of control. There is an increasing likelihood of nuclear war, which would turn not only other countries but also the United States itself into a ghost country. Furthermore, our entire planet -- the beautiful, blue planet, as the cosmonauts say -- is threatened by the danger of becoming a lifeless specter.

Guided by a profound concern for the fate of peace, the Soviet Union continues persistently striving to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe. One very important element of the Soviet program for ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the end of this century is the moratorium imposed 10 months ago on all nuclear explosions. The acceptance of it by other nuclear powers, above all the United States, would help to establish an all-embracing international security system, whose principled foundations were laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress.

However, Washington continues to disregard the Soviet initiative. Another nuclear explosion has recently been conducted at the Nevada test range -- the 12th explosion officially announced by the United States since the introduction of the Soviet nuclear test moratorium.

Understandably, it was no easy matter for the Soviet Union to impose a unilateral moratorium and to extend it several times given that the United States is continuing its nuclear test program with feverish haste. It is also understandable that the Soviet Union cannot go on indefinitely showing restraint on this issue. But the stakes are too high and the measure of responsibility too great not to try every opportunity to influence other countries' positions by force of example.

The positive point of ending nuclear explosions is comprehensible to everyone, even people far removed from politics. For that very reason the world movement in support of the Soviet moratorium is broadening and gaining strength. "The Soviet nuclear test ban represents the boldest step in the search to establish arms control in the past 25 years," D. Giddings from Shedd (Oregon) writes in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. "To simply say that a nuclear test ban would meet the USSR's interests to a tremendous extent means closing one's eyes to the fact that this would also meet our interests and the interests of all mankind to the same tremendous extent."

The point of the matter is that reactionary circles, whose representatives are in power in the United States, are hostile to the true interests of their country and the interests of other other states and all mankind. They refuse to take into account the realities of the nuclear age and cannot abandon the illusory hopes of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and for that reason in particular do not want to accept the Soviet moratorium. This attitude is fraught with extremely grave consequences.

First, the U.S. continuation of nuclear tests can only lead to an increase in the nuclear arsenals and to the filling of those arsenals with more destructive types of weapons. Washington is using nuclear tests to implement the "program for the modernization of the strategic forces" announced by the President in October 1981. This program includes ground-based MX and Midgetman ICBM's, "Ohio" class submarines armed with Trident-1 and Trident-2 missiles, two new types of heavy bombers, cruise missiles of various basing modes, and so forth. Whereas according to U.S. figures the country's nuclear arsenal now numbers approximately 26,000 munitions of 24 different types, by the early nineties it is planned to produce a further 28,000 munitions of 19 types.

Second, nuclear tests ensure not only the quantitative buildup of nuclear weapon but also their improvement. Various guidance systems, including television radio-command guidance systems, are being created which ensure a high degree of accuracy. MIRVed warheads [manevriruyushchiye boyegolovki] are being developed, and this aggravates the problem of combating them. Warheads are increasing in yield and reliability and their impact on targets is becoming more effective. In other words, the qualitative changes in nuclear weapons give them new potential. That potential can be realized to the greatest extent when these weapons are used first. Hence the term first-strike weapon, or, as they still say in the West, a weapon for inflicting a "disabling" strike.

Third, the testing of nuclear charges is directly linked to the "star wars" program. This program is necessary, the White House hypocritically claims, to free mankind from nuclear weapons. It is well known, however, -- and this has been repeatedly confirmed by top officials in the U.S. Administration -- that research is being actively conducted within the SDI framework to create [sozdaniye] arms systems based on the use of nuclear energy, in other words, nuclear armaments. And this means beginning a new round in the arms race with unpredictable consequences.

Fourth, nuclear weapons tests, the related stockpiling of the latest armaments, and attempts to deploy them in space lead to the destabilization of the strategic situation and undermine the fundamental accords between the USSR and the United States. The very decision by the United States to create [sozdat] a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements is a clear breach of the unlimited 1972 ABM Treaty. That is not all. Center stage in this week's news reports has been held by the U.S. decision to refuse, in the future, to observe the Soviet-U.S. legal treaty documents on strategic offensive arms limitation -- the 1972 Interim Agreement Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms (SALT I) and the 1979 treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II).

What is the sinister essence of this reckless action by the White House? Let us recall that one of the most important provisions of SALT II provided a "ceiling" which has been observed to this day -- namely, 1,320 units for ballistic missiles with MIRVed warheads and for heavy bombers. The United States, which has adopted the course of implementing in full the all-embracing nuclear arms buildup program, that it has adopted, has stated that it will no longer adhere to those limitations. In concrete terms this means continuing to equip heavy bombers with long-range cruise missiles even when the established "ceiling" has over 100 bombers reequipped to carry cruise missiles. To remain within the SALT II framework the United States is allowed to equip up to 30 more units with cruise missiles. According to reports in NEWSWEEK one aircraft is reequipped approximately every 3 weeks. It is not hard to calculate that the United States will reach the set limit within the year. That is why the White House, pursuing the course of fueling tension and stepping up the arms race, has gone all out to nullify the whole treaty system relating to strategic armaments.

People across the ocean try to justify their actions by saying that the SALT II treaty does not allow the U.S. Air Force to implement its cruise missile deployment plans. But surely, the treaty's main purpose consists precisely in hindering and restricting the arms race process.

The United States began the process of gradually circumventing SALT II and abandoning successive limitations a long time ago. The vitally important provisions of the treaty were discarded as they became an obstacle to the implementation of the programs for the creation and stockpiling of strategic armaments. An indicative example is provided by the program for the development [razrabotka] and creation [sozdaniye] of Midgetman missiles, which is outlawed by SALT II. The treaty allows the sides to have just one new type of missile in addition to what they had when the treaty was signed. In the U.S. case that missile is the MX. Thus, the creation [sozdaniye] of the Midgetman is an indisputable violation of SALT II. Now, however, we are dealing not with individual violations but the complete abandonment of the treaty.

The unscrupulous methods used by Washington to justify its actions are also worth attention. In an attempt to pin their own blame on others, people across the ocean assert without proof that the Soviets cannot be trusted. For that reason, too, Washington's actions are morally justified, they say. But Washington's allegations do not contain a grain of truth. It concocted all these so-called "arguments" according to roughly the same recipe: A pretext is invented to cast doubt on the USSR's conscientiousness, the mass media are involved, and another anti-Soviet orgy begins.

There is no single problem today that requires such close attention or tremendous sense of responsibility as that of ending the arms race and preventing nuclear war. The Soviet Union's policy and practical actions show that it has that sense. It is time for Washington to accept its responsibility to present and future generations, abandon the attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, adhere strictly to international legal accords, and join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions.

Washington must clearly realize that the negative stance it has adopted on the key issues of war and peace is fraught with grave consequences for mankind and really threatens to turn our planet into a lifeless specter.

PETROSYANTS ASSAILS U.S. NUCLEAR TEST STANCE

PM101450 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 May 86 p 6

[Article by USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy Chairman Andronik Petrosyants: "The Solution to Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] At the Geneva Conference on Disarmament we are witnessing the blocking by the U.S. delegation of the efforts to set up a special committee to negotiate the banning of nuclear tests.

In order to understand more thoroughly the motives underlying this attitude, it is necessary to go back to the problem's historical origins; particularly, to the tripartite negotiations between the United States, the USSR, and the United Kingdom around 1980. In those negotiations (in which I headed the Soviet delegation), a situation was reached that brought us very close to an agreement, but without explaining its reasons the U.S. side discontinued the negotiations and disbanded its delegation. In 1982, the United States explained its new stance on discontinuing nuclear tests, according to which banning them was proclaimed a persistent problem which, in the U.S. Administration's opinion, should be resolved only in the overall context of the disarmament problem. In fact this meant a refusal to discontinue tests, and the U.S. spokesmen did not conceal this. Addressing the disarmament committee in February 1982, E. Rostow -- at that time director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency -- stated: "We do not believe that a ban on all tests this year will serve to alleviate the danger entailed by nuclear weapons."

The United States refuses to discontinue nuclear tests, and now raises three reservations which, when examined closely, are contradictory, while one of them in fact rules out the discontinuation of nuclear tests. These reservations are as follows: 1-- linking the cessation of tests with the nuclear disarmament measures; 2-- solving the problem of inspection; 3-- the tests are necessary in order to preserve the role of the deterrence factor of nuclear weapons.

To tell the truth, the last reservation should come first. In fact it cancels the others out. Since the United States does not intend to renounce the concept of nuclear deterrence, which it uses in order to continue to spur on the nuclear arms race, it clearly makes no sense to talk about certain conditions for discontinuing nuclear tests. The question arises of what the problem of inspection has to do with this, if the United States frankly expresses its intention of continuing nuclear tests in order to improve nuclear weapons and preserve their effectiveness.

Let us consider the linking of nuclear tests with nuclear disarmament. Back in the fifties, the problem of nuclear tests began to appear as a separate measure with respect to limiting nuclear weapons, because it could become an effective and reliably verifiable means for limiting such weapons. Now the White House states that the tests are necessary in order to increase confidence in the reliability of nuclear weapons.

And this is so, but the discontinuation of tests places the United States and the USSR in a completely equitable situation. Why do we -- the USSR -- not fear that reliability and confidence in the operational state of nuclear weapons will diminish if tests cease, while the United States does fear this? The answer is simple: Because the reliability of nuclear weapons is of special importance in order to strike the first blow.

Ambitious Program

It is not irrelevant to recall that the Soviet Union put forward on 15 January an ambitious program with a view to limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and completely eliminating them by the year 2000. An integral part of this program is the proposal to ban nuclear tests, but the recent U.S. nuclear explosions clearly demonstrate that country's refusal to take the opportunity to halt the nuclear arms race.

I would like to point out that the problems of inspection and verification are essential in order to create confidence between the USSR and the United States. The Soviet Union is prepared to supplement the national technical means of inspection with the most stringent verification measures, including on-site inspection. For instance, the United States proposed that experts from our two countries meet to examine verification issues, and we accepted this. Together with U.S. experts, we could settle many technical details if the United States firmly and specifically expresses its readiness to discontinue nuclear weapons tests and to resume without delay the preparations for a dialogue on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests.

But we do not wish, of course, to take part in the U.S. experimental explosions, as this would be to give them our blessing. We do not wish to or can deceive world public opinion. If there really is a desire to take steps to discontinue nuclear tests, it is necessary to sit down at the negotiating table.

U.S. SPACE PROGRAMS THREATEN ABM TREATY

LD091510 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 9 TASS -- The crisis touched off by a series of major setbacks of American space technology, in particular the explosions of the reusable space shuttle Challenger, the missiles "Titan-34d" and "Delta" has brought to light even more clearly the Pentagon's leading role in the space programmes of the USA, which were camouflaged as NASA's "research" and "commercial projects".

Prior to the "Challenger" disaster, the U.S. Defence Department hoped to use with its aims almost a half of the shuttle missions, which were planned then for the period up to the end of 1988, the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said. Yet, the series of accidents has resulted in an increase in the number of delayed top priority military launchings.

In that connection the Pentagon has already announced that the first missions of the reusable space shuttle after their resumption will be solely of a military character. By that time the Pentagon's demand for the placing in orbit of military loads, especially for experiments to create space-strike weapons, will increase so much, that, according to an expert, NASA will be right in painting the space shuttles blue, as the U.S. Air Force planes are usually painted. For a long time the military character of many outer space experiments was hushed up, pointed out John Pike, deputy director for space research of the Federation of American Scientists. Now, in his opinion there is simply no time for "purely" civilian and research missions.

The "star wars" programme is a threat to the treaty on the limitation of anti-nuclear defence systems, said prominent American political figure Senator William Proxmire. Speaking in the Senate, he stressed, that this programme has already long been implemented and that it could cost hundreds of billions of dollars, if not a trillion of dollars.

What will be its impact on the vital ABM Treaty? The senator continued. This programme will be simply destroyed. But the aim of the agreement was precisely to prevent the implementation of the projects of the kind of the "star wars." Promire said that a direct consequence of the deployment of ABM systems with space-based elements will be uncontrolled strategic defence weapons drive.

WEST EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO CHEMICAL WEAPONS NOTED

LD062215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] An international seminar on chemical weapons has ended in the Hague in which a Soviet delegation also took part. Here is a Mayak commentary. International affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev is at the microphone.

[Kovalev] The speeches of the participants in the seminar in The Hague showed that the European people are deeply worried about the latest U.S. plans to saturate the territory of the NATO countries with new types of chemical weapons, in particular binary ones. It is well known that the Pentagon has planned the modernization of U.S. chemical weapons already located in Europe.

Referring to a sort of U.S. lagging behind in the field of chemical weapons, Washington officialdom has set in motion the claim of the necessity of upgrading chemical weapons in Europe. Thus, the United States wants to complete with chemical weapons the notorious NATO military triad that includes conventional, tactical nuclear and strategic nuclear weapons.

European public representatives and activists of the antiwar movement point to the fact that the dangerous nature of chemical weapons put them on a level with other means of mass extermination. The Europeans are keenly aware of the fatal role chemical weapons, in particular binary weapons which at present are being forced on the NATO allies of the United States, can play in their densely populated continent.

For Europe, they can serve perfectly as a first-strike weapon, equal to nuclear weapons. Such a prospect is giving rise to energetic, broad counteraction in West European countries. The Netherlands and Denmark have already spoken against deploying binary weapons on their territory. Greece is coming out to keep the Balkans free of chemical weapons. Finally, several days ago, the Belgian parliament, in spite of the decision of the Belgian Government, turned down by 109 votes to 73 the planned deployment of the latest chemical weapons on its territory.

The parliamentarians called upon the governments of Belgium and of the other NATO partners to aspire to an international agreement that would place a total ban on the production and use of chemical weapons. At the seminar in The Hague, the position of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community was understood. This position is most clear. Let us remind you of the fact that we are consistently struggling for a total stoppage of the production of chemical weapons, for the quickest possible and total elimination of these weapons and of the industrial basis for their production, and for a final and unreserved ban on chemical weapons.

BELGIUM INFORMS NATO ON ANTI-CW RESOLUTION

LD110926 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Brussels June 11 TASS -- The Belgian Government instructed its permanent representative to the NATO headquarters officially to inform the NATO leadership and all the member countries of the alliance of the position of Belgium on chemical weapons, formulated in a resolution by the Chamber of Representatives of Belgian parliament. The resolution prohibits the stationing of chemical weapons in Belgian territory under any circumstances. The Belgian parliamentarians also demands that the Martens government work for the conclusion of an international agreement on a total ban on the production and use of chemical weapons.

INTERNATIONAL PHYSICIANS GROUP ENDS VISIT TO PRC

LD101005 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 10 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanov:

A delegation from the movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War [IPPNW], led by its Co-Presidents Academician Yevgeniy Chazov (USSR) And Professor Bernard Lown (USA), have ended their visit to Beijing.

The delegation members had meetings with representatives of China's medical and public circles during which they exchanged views on questions of invigorating the public movement, especially that of physicians, for banning nuclear tests and preventing nuclear war.

The heads of the delegation delivered lectures on cardiology problems at Chinese medical centres.

Describing the visit, Dr Lown said to the TASS correspondent that it was very useful and successful.

The conversations, he observed, revealed the identity of positions and views between the physicians movement and the Chinese side. The need was stressed for ensuring peace and stability, ending nuclear tests and preventing nuclear war.

"We hope that Chinese physicians will join our movement," Dr. Lown said. The participation of China's billion people in the movement for peace and disarmament would be of great importance, he added.

Academician Chazov conveyed an invitation to the Chinese physicians to attend the 7th world congress of the IPPNW, to be held in Moscow in summer next year.

CANADIAN THINK TANK REFUTES U.S. SALT II CHARGES

LD102216 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Canadian Center for Arms Control has described as totally groundless Washington's claims that the Soviet Union has violated the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, SALT II. It said so in a special statement issued in Ottawa. We now bring you a commentary by Nikolay Borin.

This is a third influential military information center to confirm directly or indirectly that there is strategic parity between the United States and the Soviet Union and to refute attempts to blame Moscow for violations of SALT-II. The Center for Defense Information in Washington and the Institute of Strategic Studies based in London share that opinion of their Canadian counterpart. Experts at the London institute have stressed the fact that strategic balance between the two blocs had inclined in the West's favor in 1985.

However, President Reagan this week has put heavy pressure on Congress to make it approve a huge \$320 billion military budget. President Reagan in his message to Congress said that any money taken from United States strategic programs would mark a victory for potential aggressors. Mr Reagan has obviously resorted to the old formula of John Dulles, one of the masterminds of the cold war who was American secretary of state in the fifties. Mr Dulles said that to make the country carry a heavy burden of arms spending it was necessary to create the impression that there's foreign threat to produce an atmosphere similar to that of wartime.

Intensive efforts to push the military budget through Congress have coincided with the White House announcement that it is going to make inroads into SALT II. This is not accidental, because it is the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, SALT II and the anti-ballistic missile treaty that have prevented an unrestricted race in strategic arms. After making inroads into the SALT II treaty, the United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger made it clear that Washington was not going to strictly comply with the ABM Treaty if that agreement were an obstacle in the way of the star wars program.

Naturally, Western Europe cannot but be concerned that the United States has turned a deaf ear to calls from its NATO allies for honoring arms control agreements. The interests of American munitions corporations which fear that the production of missiles and nuclear warheads may start declining, have been put before the interests of the political alliance. The United States military industrial corporations have for nearly 30 years lived on arming ground, naval and air nuclear forces.

The White House, by giving its munitions monopolies a free hand, has decided to lay mines under a common policy of NATO countries and under bilateral agreements with Moscow. In other words, down with any obstacles in the way of super profits for military industrial affairs. This is Washington's slogan today and it is dangerous. The Canadian Center for Arms Control says that policy is going to smash the delicate and vital structure of Arms Control which has been created over the past 15 years.

WARSAW PACT POLITICAL COMMITTEE CONVENES IN BUDAPEST

Delegations Detailed

LD101121 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 10 TASS -- A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries opened in Budapest today.

Taking part in the meeting are the following delegations: of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of Bulgaria's Council of State; of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR's State Council; of the Polish People's Republic, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of Poland's Council of State; of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania; of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia.

The meeting is being also attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

Two Sessions Held

LD101717 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 10 TASS -- A scheduled meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states has opened here today.

The meeting was opened by Janos Kadar, the head of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic. He addressed a short speech of greetings to the meeting.

Two sessions were held, which were chaired in turn by Erich Honecker, the head of the GDR delegation, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic. The speakers were Mikhail Gorbachev, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Gustav Husak, Erich Honecker, Nicolae Ceausescu, Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, which is being held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely business-like cooperation, is examining the situation in Europe and the world as a whole. Main attention is devoted to the urgent tasks of the fight for disarmament, for a restructuring of international relations, strengthening European and general security, developing cooperation among nations.

The participants in the meeting are also discussing topical questions of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and broadening their all-round cooperation.

Tomorrow the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee will continue in session.

TV Report

LD101812 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Report on the 10 June Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference held in Budapest, with video showing Zhivkov, Kadar, Honecker, Jaruzelski, Ceausescu, and Husak and the respective delegations, and the Soviet delegation including Medvedev, Shevardnadze, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Ryzhkov, Sokolov and Kulikov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] A routine conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the participant-states of the Warsaw Pact opened in Budapest today. Also taking part in the conference proceedings are Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact participant-states; and Barity, secretary general of the Political Consultative Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The conference was opened by Comrade Kadar, who made a brief speech of welcome. Two sessions took place, chaired in turn by Comrade Honecker, the head of the GDR delegation, and Comrade Jaruzelski, the head of the Polish People's Republic delegation. The following spoke: Comrades Gorbachev, Jaruzelski, Husak, Honecker, Ceausescu, Zhivkov, and Kadar.

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee, which is taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely businesslike cooperation is examining the situations in Europe and the world. Most attention is being paid to the struggle for disarmament, the restructuring of international relations, the strengthening of European and universal security, and the development of cooperation among states. Topical matters relating to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact participant-states and the expansion of their all-round cooperation are also being discussed.

The conference of the Political Consultative Committee continues its proceedings tomorrow.

Kadar, Honecker Dinner Speeches

LD102144 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1820 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun (TASS) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic today gave an official dinner in honor of the participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Present at the dinner were the delegations: of the Bulgarian People's Republic, led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; of the GDR led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR; of the Polish People's Republic led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; of the Romanian Socialist Republic led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; of the USSR led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Party and state officials of Hungary were present

Janos Kadar spoke at the dinner. He said:

"At our meeting we discuss the most important questions of the situation in Europe and the whole world, and exchange opinions on topical tasks of our struggle for disarmament, for the transformation of international ties, for the consolidation of European and universal security, and for the development of cooperation among states.

"The work carried out today at the meeting shows that we have similar views in the assessment of the fundamental questions of the epoch, and of our common tasks. Being true to the principles stemming from our socialist system, we regard as the main goals the safeguarding of peace and the consolidation of security on new foundations.

"We are firmly convinced that the new initiatives aimed at achieving our main goals are realistic and indicate the acceptable road to the solution of the most important problems facing all of humanity. We believe that our proposals are convincing. In the interest of their implementation we urge all politicians, all parties and organizations of the world, all upright and peaceful people of goodwill to cooperate and rally.

"In the present tense international situation, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries are striving to consolidate peace and security on the European Continent through adopting measures for arms limitation and disarmament. We make new constructive proposals in this sphere. Our conference pays special attention to proposals that are aimed at a further development of the process of security and cooperation in Europe. We are convinced that the Helsinki Final Act remains valid and that it sets an example both to Europe and other regions of the world.

"We are striving to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe. In accordance with the principle of peaceful coexistence, we are prepared for a balanced development of mutually advantageous economic, commercial, scientific, technical, humanitarian, cultural, and other ties. We are guided by the conviction that by rallying all peaceful people and all realistically-minded politicians we shall be able to turn Europe into a continent of peace and security.

"Peace is indivisible in our epoch," Janos Kadar said. "Devastating wars are waged in a number of areas of the world. Peace is threatened. We declare consistently for the elimination of seats of crises, for a just, durable settlement of conflicts through talks. We shall continue doing everything to maintain our defense potential on an appropriate level, to maintain the military-strategic balance that formed historically, and to strengthen friendship and cooperation binding our countries."

Erich Honecker spoke on behalf of delegations of fraternal countries.

"All our countries have outlined vast projects of fruitful construction for the benefit of their peoples for 5 years ahead and the subsequent years," he said.

"It is not the first time that the Warsaw Treaty countries are discussing in this complex and troubled period the question of how the horror of nuclear war can be averted, how the international situation can be changed for the better.

"The answer to that question was given from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress and from the rostrums of the congresses of other fraternal parties."

"It was further elaborated on in a deep analysis, in the constructive proposals that Mikhail Gorbachev advanced at the conference here in Budapest. We again tell the whole world unanimously and loudly: the greater the threat to peace, the stronger our effort to safeguard it. Let the peoples know that the socialist countries can be relied upon. Those who bank on confrontation, on building up nuclear arms, on striving for military superiority jeopardize mankind's very existence. This is why our countries so strongly declare for the policy of reason and realism. They demand a new approach to international relations, for the security of states must now be ensured by political means."

Erich Honecker noted that the Soviet Union's program for the elimination of nuclear, conventional, and chemical weapons, and the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states have the broadest support of the whole world.

"In their efforts toward arms limitation the Warsaw Treaty states do not avoid any type of arms. They declare for a sharp reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces on world and regional scales. We particularly treasure [as received] Europe where the concentration of arms has reached an extremely dangerous level. It is in Europe that the beginning must be made. Though the knot is firmly tied, it can be undone. There is no doubt that the results of our conference will impart more courage and strength to all who declare against the arms race, and against its spread to outer space.

"Our conference consolidates the confidence that the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty meets the high demands of the present international confrontation. The intensity and dynamism of our interaction are growing in all directions. We are justified in saying that a new quality of cooperation is being established. I am convinced that this conference will make a new, weighty contribution to the consolidation of our alliance, to strengthening of unity and cohesion of fraternal countries. This is an earnest of making by joint effort a breakthrough toward the improvement of the international situation, toward durable peace."

On behalf of the delegations of the fraternal countries, Erich Honecker thanked the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic for a cordial reception and hospitality. He wished the people of Socialist Hungary new successes in implementing the tasks set by the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

The dinner took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

Chervov, Petrovskiy News Conference

LD101920 Budapest MTI in English 1816 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- The Soviet Union is of the opinion that security can be achieved in our nuclear age if it is universal and provides equal security for each state, stressed Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet deputy foreign minister, at a press conference in Budapest Wednesday. [as received] The deputy foreign minister and Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of group of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces answered questions on the security conception of the Soviet Union.

Petrovskiy called attention to the fact that the Soviet Union, taking the realities of our age into consideration, holds that national security is inseparable from universal, international security. No state can establish security at the expense of another as the lack of justified feeling of security can lead to dangerous and unconsidered steps.

The deputy foreign minister stated that security cannot be narrowed to political and military fields, but has to cover economy and the entire system of human relations. It is also necessary not only to declare the principles of universal security but also to stipulate them in an agreement and put them into practice.

Colonel General Nikolay Chervov discussed the U.S. security concept. He called attention to the fact that the Washington administration's concept of its attitude to the Soviet Union is based on four basically incorrect theses. As it is convinced that it is capable of surpassing Soviet Union in economy, it makes every effort to increase the arms race hoping that it will thereby exhaust the Soviet economy. Washington is of the opinion that the USA has a ten-year technological advantage over the Soviet Union, and this supposed advantage is used to develop new arms, the implementation of space armament plans, and the gaining of military superiority. The third concept of the U.S. leaders is that they consider the Soviet Union to be interested in concluding disarmament agreements unilaterally. Therefore they try to exert continuous pressure on their partner at arms limitation talks to gain unilateral concession. Finally they think that by isolating the Soviet Union in commerce and economy, they can deprive it of maintaining the technical level of its defence.

The fundamental mistake in these concepts is they do not consider realities, pointed out Chervov. The Soviet Union and the United States are big powers which cannot be forced to accept impossible policy in any field. The two countries can only talk to each other on the basis of equal rights. The sole possible way is negotiation, and arms reduction that leads to the elimination of nuclear weapons and the establishment of the universal security system.

Answering questions Vladimir Petrovskiy discussed the problem of controlling arms limitation agreements. He stressed that the central element of the Soviet stand that has developed over the years, is that there is no possibility for agreement without its reliable control. The issue of control has always been used as a pretext by the United States and its allies at negotiations to reject the control measures when approved by the Soviet Union. This happened with the moratorium of nuclear tests and basically it is the reason for not achieving any advance at the current arms limitation talks, said the Soviet deputy foreign minister.

Meeting Ends With Arms Appeal

LD110949 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 11 TASS -- The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee (PCC) of the Warsaw Treaty member states ended here today. The "Address of Warsaw Treaty Countries to the NATO member countries with a Programme of Reducing Armed Forces and Conventional Armaments in Europe" was signed at the concluding meeting, chaired by the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

The document was signed by the heads of delegations: Todor Zhivkov for the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Janos Kadar for the Hungarian People's Republic; Erich Honecker for the German Democratic Republic; Wojciech Jaruzelski for the Polish People's Republic; Nicolae Ceausescu for the Socialist Republic of Romania; Mikhail Gorbachev for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Gustav Husak for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. A communique of the meeting was also adopted.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation. It demonstrated the unity of views of the Warsaw Treaty member states on the problems of European and world politics that were discussed.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM100846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Text] Realism or Obsession?

In recent days the international public has been watching with alarm a kind of "hawks' contest" in the Washington leadership. The contest consisted, in particular, in seeing who could be most scathing about the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II). The Pentagon chief called it "obsolete," and this was followed by epithets such as "flawed," "dead," and even "encouraging, not limiting the arms race." Let us leave this abuse on the conscience of those who resort to it for the purpose of camouflaging their hostility toward a treaty system which curbs the arms race.

Unfortunately, the American "hawks" did everything possible to prevent the SALT II treaty being ratified by the U.S. Congress. Next they wrecked the SALT talks process. And then, a few days ago, the White House adopted a decision to renounce the SALT I and SALT II treaties.

Why has the United States now decided to unilaterally denounce these legal treaty documents? The "fact book" recently disseminated by the White House for the purpose of justifying the growth in the U.S. military budget for fiscal 1987 to \$320 billion set forth an extensive program for the "modernization of strategic forces." It is essentially a program for intensifying the arms race by producing a new Stealth-type "invisible aircraft," Trident-2 submarines, D-5 and MX missiles, "small mobile ICBM's," and "star wars."

The SALT II framework has become too cramped for the Pentagon. This is precisely why the United States has now decided to destroy the treaty basis created in the arms limitation sphere as a result of the treaties and agreements reached in the seventies. Washington has preferred, as people there now say, to "change gear," that is, to renounce all the earlier adopted commitments, push the gas pedal to the floor in the arms race vehicle, and try to forge ahead and upset Soviet-U.S. military parity, which has hitherto served as the basis strategic stability in the world.

These calculations are just as absurd as the explanations cited by Washington in justification of the decision to renounce SALT I and II. None other than K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, went so far as to say that the purpose of this step by the U.S. Administration is to "make the Russians observe the provisions of the arms control agreements." The White House's chief "disarmer" contrived to name among these even the "limited nuclear weapon test ban treaty" and the "treaty limiting underground nuclear weapon tests"! And this at a time when the USSR has been continuing for approximately a year to observe unilaterally its moratorium on all nuclear explosions and has been urging the United States to do the same, while the latter responds to this by demonstratively carrying out explosion after explosion on the Nevada nuclear test site! How can you help recalling here the boy in Andersen's fairy tale who exclaimed: "The emperor has no clothes!"

Of course, Washington is now trying to cover up its militarist private parts with propaganda fig leaves. But this is being done so clumsily that even the orthodox journalists who are allowed to attend confidential White House briefings openly doubt the fabrications being disseminated by the Pentagon about the Soviet Union's "violations" of signed treaties.

Washington is now trying to demonstrate that its refusal to observe the SALT II treaty is virtually a step forward in the "arms control sphere." The White House has even advanced some "formula of genuine mutual restraint in the absence of SALT II." In accordance with this, the USSR is to take Washington at its word and be satisfied with that. And it will be up to Washington to decide whether to reduce or increase the number of warheads and delivery vehicles. People on the other side of the ocean are now making it clear that everything will "depend on the Russians' behavior," the "marks" for which, it is clear, will be given on the other side of the ocean. But the true essence of this "formula" is different.

Senator J. Biden recently declared that the abandonment of SALT II is "a dangerous step." And the White House has taken it because "the leadership of U.S. policy in the arms control sphere has fallen into the hands of a small political clique of extreme right-wing radicals who have been trying for many years to totally destroy the entire arms control structure." J. Biden has submitted to the Senate a bill prohibiting the allocation of funds to the Pentagon for strategic arms in excess of the limits set by the SALT II treaty. A similar draft has been submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Europe's Alarms

British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, Canadian Prime Minister B. Mulroney, and other NATO leaders have dissociated themselves in one form or another from the U.S. position. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher declared: "We believe that until there is something better, SALT II represents in any case a barrier in the way of a new twist to the arms race spiral."

If you take into account the fact that this is not the first time the mechanism of Atlantic solidarity has been on the skids (recall Western Europe's reaction to the recent U.S. banditlike action against Libya), it is worth pondering why even those who have usually followed in the wake of Washington's foreign policy are so alarmed at its behavior. Let us take the approach of West European countries and the United States to today's chief problem -- the problem of security in our nuclear missile age. The Pentagon allocates to Western Europe the role of a "theater of military operations," a kind of bridgehead for unleashing nuclear aggression against the socialist countries. Can West Europeans have an objective interest in this, even if they are U.S. allies? No, they cannot. They understand that if the United States removes the restrictions provided for by the SALT II treaty, more and more new American forward-based nuclear missile means -- in point of fact, strategic first-strike weapons -- will appear on West European soil and in their sea space and airspace. They understand that the USSR will take the necessary practical measures to prevent the undermining of military-strategic parity.

Even those people in West European NATO countries who still campaign for the "strategy of deterrence" prefer it to be implemented at a far lower level of nuclear missile confrontation. People in the United States also appear to verbally advocate the same thing. In fact, there is no way they will abandon their illusions that a particular achievement of military technology will enable them to "win a nuclear war" or "bring the Russians to their knees" without even waging one. Both illusions are equally fantastic. But fantasy is being elevated to the rank of state policy, and realistically-minded politicians must take this into account.

Of course, the Soviet Union knows how to react properly to the planned U.S. violations of the SALT II treaty. But this is not our choice. The choice proposed by the USSR is genuine realism as a counterbalance to militarist obsession. Many people recognize the sensible nature of the Soviet alternative. We will cite just the authoritative opinion of T. Hoopes, former U.S. under secretary for the Air Force.

The EAST-WEST OUTLOOK bulletin recently carried his article, which states, in particular:

"M.S. Gorbachev's arms control proposals are convincing and reflect the profound conviction that the superpowers and the whole world are now faced with a new dilemma: Either they immediately cease production of an ever increasing number of increasingly accurate weapons of mass destruction and admit that they are all confronted with the common problem of survival, or the arms race will inevitably spread into space and create still greater uncertainty and the danger of war for all the sides concerned.

"It is worthy of profound regret," T. Hoopes writes, "that by rejecting the proposal to subscribe to the unilateral Soviet moratorium Washington clearly demonstrated its determination not to impose any restrictions in its production of new and increasingly sophisticated arms, both offensive and defensive, on earth and in space."

They now intend to "legitimize" all this through Washington's abandonment of the SALT I and SALT II treaties.

Commenting on the White House decision, the West European press also writes with alarm about the U.S. departure from the accords reached at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. It is known that there both sides confirmed their countries' determination not to seek military superiority and to proceed from the premise that it is impossible to win a nuclear war. It seems that, in order more fully to satisfy the American ultra-right and the military-industrial complex, the White House has now decided to tear up the Geneva accords along with the SALT II treaty. The recent references by certain high-ranking Washington figures to "loyalty to the Geneva spirit" sound cynical, to say the least, in the context of that treaty's "funeral."

In Europe, where every inch of ground has been drenched with the blood of the victims of the numerous wars that have marked our continent's history, many people these days are pondering very alarming historical parallels. Did the preparations for World War II not begin with the tearing up of arms limitation treaties and agreements?

The following "forecast" was made literally a few days ago in Washington's Hilton Hotel, where veterans of the American spy services had gathered: "Today freedom is on the upgrade, on the crest of a wave which will soon overwhelm even the most arid desert regions of totalitarian rule. May the struggle against totalitarianism be crowned by the triumphant victory of freedom. Perhaps even in our lifetime..." Very similar to the past statement: "Today Germany belongs to us, but tomorrow the whole world." Is it not so?

Soap Bubble

Everyone knows the effect of a needle touching a soap bubble. The smart, iridescent, ethereal creation bursts. Something similar also happened to the American campaign "in defense of human rights" In Bern, at the all-European conference of experts on contacts among people, whose results are being commented on to this day.

Contacts among people is a broad and complex sphere. Not only individuals but also mass organizations and establishments are involved in it. It embraces the reuniting of families, tourism, marriages between citizens of different states, exchanges of trade union delegations, visits to relatives abroad, and broad sporting exchanges. All this is provided for in the Helsinki Final Act, and not individually but as a package. For many years the theme of contacts among people figured on the other side of the ocean, as well as in a number of NATO countries, as a kind of trump card in disputes with the world of socialism.

While exaggerating individual instances of families not reunited and of personal contacts, the American delegation did not display the slightest interest in another matter: the development of mass contacts. And that is not accidental. In Bern, just criticism was repeatedly leveled at the United States for violating the Helsinki accords in the sphere of contacts among people. We know of instances where the United States has refused entry to trade union delegations, scientists, journalists, writers, and public figures and created intolerable conditions for sportsmen and artistes arriving there from socialist countries. This was why the United States was not interested in any specific accords that would make it change its legislation and practice in accordance with the Helsinki spirit. It chose Bern to fan anticommunist hysteria, and that was why the CIA and other special services dispatched their regular touring artistes to Bern from various kinds of "resistance internationals" who simultaneously receive wages from the CIA's subversive Liberty and Free Europe center in Munich.

Somehow people on the other side of the ocean evidently "did not spot" that the 27th CPSU Congress named cooperation in the humanitarian sphere, which includes contacts among people, as one of the foundations of the all-embracing international security system proposed by the USSR.

Precisely this was the mandate followed by the Soviet delegation in Bern when it proposed a broad program for the development of contacts among people on a qualitatively new basis. The final document of the conference, drawn up through the mediation of neutral countries -- Switzerland and Austria, above all -- was approved in principle by all 35 delegations, including the U.S. one. But literally at the last moment Washington imposed a "veto" on that document.

With my own eyes I saw a pitiful picture: M. Novak, head of the U.S. delegation, evidently having received a reprimand "from above" for "excessive complacency," tried incoherently to make excuses to journalists because his Washington chiefs had canceled out with a single telephone call the work of the 2-month conference devoted precisely to the problems to which American "right champions" devoted such close attention. Even the Geneva correspondent for Voice of America could not restrain himself and asked M. Novak point-blank: "How can you say the conference was successful if we did not sign its final document?" The correspondent was young and evidently had not yet received instructions from Washington boiling down to the fact that, when a soap bubble bursts, you must try to blow a new one -- which was what Voice of America subsequently did by misinforming the public about the real reasons for the U.S. veto.

And these reasons are clear: The United States is interested in such forums only in order to use them as a stage for exercises in anti-Sovietism and to wreck all-European dialogue and cooperation. As soon as the United States is insistently advised to proceed from words to deeds and to elaborate specific accords which develop and deepen the Helsinki process, the soap bubble bursts. In Bern, incidentally, it really spoiled the United States propaganda image and its inflated reputation as a "rights champion."

Something else is also interesting here -- the U.S. veto on the Bern final document coincided to the very day with Washington's "veto" on the SALT II treaty. W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, recently directly accused the Washington administration of disregarding its European allies, and in this connection he cited both the example of the Bern conference and the abandonment of SALT II.

The coincidence both in time and in the manner of action was not accidental. They are both manifestations of the general hegemonistic, great-power chauvinistic line of the ruling military-industrial complex in the United States, which is crazy about world domination and intends to dictate its will to all mankind.

IAEA GOVERNORS TO CONSIDER GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

LD101428 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupaev reports:

A session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) began here today.

Figuring prominently in the session's work will be the discussion of the Soviet initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, about the need to set about creating in practice without delay an international regime of safe development of nuclear power engineering envisaging a package of organisational and technical measures.

Among such measures it is contemplated to establish a system of prompt warning and supply of information on the basis of wide international cooperation in the event of accidents and faults and nuclear power stations, and to adjust an international machinery for the speediest rendering of mutual assistance when dangerous situations emerge.

Along with that, the IAEA Board of Governors will consider a programme and a budget of the agency, as well as matters aimed at exercising international safeguards within the framework of the IAEA activities for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Taking part in the work of the Board of Governors are representatives of 35 countries, including a delegation of the Soviet Union led by B. Semenov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy.

'OPEN GATE-86' REFLECTS PORTUGUESE ROLE IN NATO

LD101348 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Station Observer Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] The NATO naval exercises code-named "Open Gate-86" ended on the Portuguese coastline. About 30 warships and submarines, and 7,000 people participated in it. The traditional pretext for the maneuvers was the well-known fabrication of the notorious Soviet military threat. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes on this:

The Atlantic maneuvers like "Open Gate-86" are increasingly organized on the Portuguese coastline. For example, let us recall the NATO "Ocean Safari" exercises in which the Portuguese Navy participated most actively. How can one explain the great interest of NATO and the United States in Portugal? After U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Lisbon (?played by the Portuguese press), it was decided to intensify Portugal's participation in NATO's military affairs. In the opinion of NATO specialists, this country [Portugal] does not yet sufficiently reinforce the bloc's Atlantic flank with its presence. Thus, visits of high military officials have become more frequent, and U.S. missile-carrying vessels are increasingly visiting Portuguese ports. It is an increase of foreign military presence in Portugal. Thus, the NATO military exercises near the Portuguese coastline correspond to the country's new role within NATO's system.

With regard to the myth of the Soviet threat which the right-wing Portuguese press spoke about so much during the exercises, few people in Portugal believe in this since it is NATO and not the USSR which is flexing its muscles to the Portuguese. And it is not the USSR, but the United States which seeks to install bases in Portugal. The USSR seeks to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, while Washington and NATO consider it to be their military port.

FRANCE PARTICIPATES IN NATO NAVAL EXERCISES

LD091223 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Brussels June 9 TASS -- NATO naval exercises have begun off the Belgian coast in the North Sea today. They are to last till June 20. As the Belgian Naval Command said, the exercises to train operations [as received] for the detection and disposal of mines are being held with the participation of 20 naval vessels of five nations -- Britain, France, the FRG, the Netherlands and Belgium as well as ships from the permanent NATO naval squadron in the English Channel. During the exercises all ships will be based in the Belgian ports of Ostende and Zeebrugge.

Local observers drew special attention to the participation of French naval vessels in the exercises. France is known not to belong to NATO's military wing, but has recently ever more often participated both in exercises and in the programmes of the North Atlantic alliance in connection with the production and purchase of weapons and materiel.

DELEGATE CALLS FOR ILO STRATEGY ON UNEMPLOYMENT

LD101338 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 10 TASS -- A foremost task of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) is to deliver the working people from the perpetual threat to lose their job and to alleviate the plight of the jobless people, Aleksandr Subbotin, representative of the USSR, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, said in his speech today at the 72nd session of the ILO General Conference currently held here.

The representative of the Soviet working people indicated that a report submitted to the session for discussion by Francis Blanchard, ILO general director, does not contain a convincing answer as to how the ILO intends to solve this problem.

The reason for the emergence of this problem lies in the mounting burden of armaments, the unfair economic order, imperialist states' neo-colonialist policy and the exploitative activity of transnational corporations, Subbotin said.

The economic development of states and creation of auspicious conditions for boosting employment opportunities are contingent on ensuring peace and ameliorating the international situation, the Soviet representative said. The concrete programme for eliminating completely and worldwide nuclear weapons by the year 2000, set out in the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, dated January 15, 1986, is in pursuit of precisely this end. Regrettably, these and other proposals of the USSR fail to draw a response which is awaited all over the world.

The U.N.-proclaimed International Year of Peace, Subbotin said, was received by all progressive forces as a call for ensuring international security. It was vigorously supported by the World Federation of Trade Unions, which launched a large-scale campaign for peace and jobs.

The representative of the Soviet working people noted that ILO was called upon to pay due attention, within its competence, to the problems of the struggle to preserve peace. A special programme of the organisation, "Socio-economic aspects of disarmament and employment," could serve this goal.

Speaking about the problem of unemployment, Subbotin drew the delegates' attention to the fact that ILO had failed to work out as yet an international legal document designed to ensure the right to work to every person. This convention is needed especially now, he said.

The delegate of the Soviet working people emphasized that the time had come to hold a special ILO conference to map a strategy of action against unemployment. He also proposed to include in the annual report of the ILO general director a section devoted to the solution of this problem by the ILO member states.

UN SEMINAR DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN QUESTION

LD102334 Moscow TASS in English 2313 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] New York, June 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports: Participants in the U.N. North American regional seminar "Inalienable rights of the Palestinian people" which ended here, voiced their support for the earliest convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East. The seminar sponsored by the U.N. Committee on the Exercise of Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, was attended by experts from the USA, Canada, Asian and European countries, including the USSR.

The recommendations adopted by the seminar emphasize that the interests of preserving international security and establishing peace in the Middle East demand an all-embracing settlement of the conflict in the region with due account for legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination. Seminar participants pointed out that the international community needs to double its political and diplomatic efforts to achieve universal just and stable peace in the Middle East.

This is even more necessary now, since tension in the Middle East is persisting due to aggressive actions of imperialist circles, experts noted. Israel is consolidating its occupationist regime on the Palestinian and other Arab territories, using roughshod force and terror. Lebanon, Syria, Libya, Tunisia and other Arab countries have become objects of Israeli hostile actions in the past few years. Seminar participants underlined in their speeches that responsibility for the continued conflict in the Middle East whose core is the Palestinian problem, is equally shared by the USA, Israel's senior partner, rendering all-round support to the aggressor.

REAGAN-KING HUSAYN TALKS CONFIRM MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

LD101339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0345 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, 10 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The United States has no intention of giving up its bankrupt line of imposing the Camp David path of separate deals upon the countries of the Middle East region. This fact has been demonstrated once again during the talks that have taken place in the White House between President Reagan and King Husayn of Jordan, who has arrived here on an unofficial visit.

As a highly placed spokesman for the administration confirmed after the talks, "the initiative put forward by the President in September 1982, remains the basis of U.S. policy in the region." Implementation of this "Reagan plan" which completely ignores the lawful rights of the Palestinians, would lead not only to consolidation of the results of Israel's aggression against the Arab states but would ensure for the United States a permanent military presence in the Near East. The Arab people rejected long ago Washington's "Near East initiative," which serves as a continuation of the policy that began at Camp David.

Judging by press reports these differences between the United States and the Arab countries have also been reflected in the White House talks. As AP notes in this connection, "there are no indications that the leaders of the two countries made any advance in the process of a peaceful settlement, which has been at a standstill over recent years." The administration spokesman went on to admit that during the conversation with President Reagan, King Husayn put forward a number of proposals aimed at removing the Far East issue from its present crisis situation. By all accounts, however, they differ from the recipes being imposed by the United States: Hence -- in his words -- President Reagan preferred "not to undertake any obligations with regard to them."

Thus the talks in the White House have again confirmed that the main cause of the present explosive situation in the region is the imperial position of official Washington, which while protecting in every way possible the interests of Israel, its "strategic ally" in the Near East, blocks the achievement of a settlement of the Near East conflict if it is not in accordance with U.S. conditions.

CIA GROWTH TIED TO U.S. NEOGLOBALISM POLICY

LD100435 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1447 CMT 9 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Valeriy Kozrin]

[Text] The American CIA has run out of space; an immense new building that will double the size of the espionage headquarters is being built in Langley. In fact this is no surprise -- the increase in annual secret allocations by the Reagan administration for activities of the secret services has exceeded even today's record rate of growth in the Pentagon budget. This has not happened of its own accord; behind the increase in financial allocations is a considerable enhancement of the CIA's role in implementation of U.S. foreign aims.

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine considers that chief spy, Casey, the director of the intelligence agency, has been allocated the role of stage producer in developing the doctrine of neoglobalism. According to this production, the United States is actively interfering in the affairs of sovereign states, and is supporting and funding counter-revolutionary movements and bandit groups.

The same aim is also served by all kinds of allegedly public and private organizations, which have recently been mushrooming in the United States. One of them is the National Fund for Support of Democracy, which is also supposed to be a purely private and independent agency, although it is known that it was formed on President Reagan's personal directions. One may judge the aims of this fund if only by the fact that its current chairman, John Richardson, headed Radio Free Europe in the sixties.

Here is what this fund concerns itself with: For example, last year it paid out \$575,000 to the French extremist organization, the National Interuniversity Union, an organization connected with ultra-right-wing terrorists. An attempt to organize an anti-Sandinist campaign in Nicaragua cost \$100,000. Now it has come to light that these American "fighters for democracy" spent \$180,000 to train special propagandists in Afghan dushman gangs.

Among the results of the policy of neoglobalism are the bloody crimes of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] group in Africa. Savimbi, the UNITA ringleader, whom you can see here now, evidently inspired by the U.S. Administration's decision to increase military and financial aid for the puppet group, has now threatened not just Angola, but neighboring Zambia as well. In connection with this, a statement by the Zambian Association for the Liberation of Southern Africa says that the U.S. Administration has knocked together a kind of triple alliance together with RSA [Republic of South Africa] racists and the UNITA bandits, aimed against Angola, Zambia, and other Frontline States.

The far-reaching consequences to which such a policy may lead are shown by the attack on the Angolan port of Namibe, as a result of which, as you know, Soviet cargo vessels were damaged and a Cuban ship sank. The reaction of the French LE MONDE is interesting. Analyzing the consequences of this piratical act, it writes: Washington, having recently supplied Stinger missiles to UNITA gangs, cannot be unhappy at the RSA's raid, say what they may, since this action does not contradict U.S. policy.

ARTICLE ATTACKS REAGAN'S 'BALTIC FREEDOM DAY'

PML00944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[T. Antolyev "Rejoinder": "In Impotent Malice"]

[Text] Hatred, as is well known, is a poor adviser. When, however, pathological hatred dims the sight of politicians, they appear in a very unseemly light, overflowing with brazen impudence, arrogance, and high-handedness in their approach to the fate of other people.

U.S. President R. Reagan recently signed a congressional resolution about a so-called "Baltic Freedom Day." Let me begin by saying that this strident statement is couched in unacceptably rude tones that are impermissible in communications between states that maintain diplomatic relations. And all the more intolerable and insulting in respect to the Soviet Union. Maybe (as is often the case) R. Reagan has the wrong name? Or perhaps his advisers have not explained to him that Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia are, of their own free will, an inalienable part of the Soviet Union and not "oppressed people," as it might appear to the U.S. President from his Californian ranch? Or perhaps he simply signed the document without reading it, which he should not do, of course. Otherwise, it must be stated that the U.S. lawmakers and the U.S. President have political standards so low that they would make any half-way knowledgeable schoolboy blush.

It is never too late to learn. Maybe it would be worthwhile for U.S. senators and congressmen headed by their President to sit down and read the elementary textbook "The History of the USSR" in order to gain at least some basic knowledge about our country's state organization.

III. 11 Jun 86

A 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

In any case this would save them from becoming the laughingstock of the entire civilized world through their glaring ignorance.

However, the whole point is that they do not want to know. They have entirely replaced knowledge with petty spite toward the world's first socialist state and its people. They go into convulsions at the very sound of the word "USSR." Afraid of what their historical future may bring, they repeat impotently: "Get thee behind me, satan!" However, no curses, or incantations, or attempts to crudely interfere in our affairs can help them. Anticommunism has long been assigned a place on the garbage heap of history, which is where the newly hatched U.S. congressional resolution sporting R. Reagan's signature will also end up.

REPORT FAILS TO NOTE 'PENTAGON'S ROLE' IN SHUTTLE TRAGEDY

LD101413 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 10 TASS -- One of the questions which the presidential commission that looked into the causes of the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger has failed to mention is the Pentagon's role in the Cape Canaveral drama.

Meanwhile, according to American press reports, that role was great and ominous.

The U.S. Department of Defence always counted on the use of space shuttles in striving for its selfish objectives. It was on its insistence that additional funding was channelled to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to boost the space shuttle programme.

In exchange, the military, mindful of the benefits of reusable craft, booked a significant number of the planned flights.

Very soon, the military moved toward getting their grip on the entire programme, launching spy satellites and other secret payloads with the help of shuttle spacecraft and testing the technology of future space-strike weapons within the framework of the controversial "Strategic Defence Initiative".

According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, the U.S. Defence Department intended to book nearly half of all shuttle flights scheduled through 1988.

It was the Pentagon's demands for maximum military payload lift-off with maximum outlays which resulted in serious design flaws, one of which proved to be fatal for the Challenger crew.

Under pressure of the Defence Department, NASA packed the shuttle launch schedule with 24 flights annually through 1990.

The report said that NASA was under constant pressure to increase the number of flights because the U.S. relied on reusable spacecraft as the main lift-off system.

With the launch shuttle, the space shuttle transportation possibilities were brought to their limit already in 1985-1986.

NASA was playing a dangerous game, said in this connection an ABC newscaster.

The Challenger disaster, as all signs indicate, did not teach the Pentagon a lesson: The U.S. military, as before, is keeping its sights on outer space, banking on reusable spacecraft.

The U.S. Defence Department already announced that the first shuttle flights to be resumed will carry out military assignments. So much military cargo will be waiting to be launched by the time the shuttle flies again, said one expert, that NASA might as well "Paint the shuttle Air Force blue".

COMMENTARY NOTES MILITARY TIES IN U.S. SOCIETY

LD092348 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 9 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] We often receive letters from viewers with the same question: Why does the U.S. Administration, counter to general humane ideas, respond with an obstinate "no" to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union?

Let us recall that 2 years after the war, in 1947, a law on national security was adopted in the United States. Really it was then that the idea of national security appeared in the U.S. understanding, the essence of which has remained practically unchanged to the present time. It boils down to the idea that all domestic and foreign policy of the country must be aimed at opposing the alleged Soviet threat.

In the time that has passed since then, this postulate has determined the formulation of the U.S. economy, the viewpoint of many state figures, and the paths followed by the powerful propaganda machine.

The majority of foreign policy decisions in Washington are adopted under the open or secret pressure of the military-industrial complex. Its role and influence grow daily. Judge for yourselves: If in 1940 about 1,600 enterprises were involved in military production in the United States, now there are more than 3,000 such enterprises. Behind these figures are not simply factories and plants, but also the very powerful multinational corporations, industrial giants, which spread their influence to many countries of the globe. Statistic-loving Americans have estimated that nearly 50,000 military contracts are concluded in their country every day -- that is not a mistake: every day -- that is, 15 million per year. Imagine the profits in that. Preparations for war have become big business.

There is more. The military-industrial complex has gained a strong influence at all levels of the social and political life of the country. Of the 3,041 counties in the United States, only 9 do not receive funds from the Pentagon. That is 9 out of more than 3,000! And now perhaps even these nine may no longer remain, by the way, because I am citing figures that were compiled at the end of 1984. I do not have later statistics on hand. That is to say, practically the whole country is entangled in the web of connections with the Defense Department. And, as often happens, present considerations are the decisive ones. Profits from the generals' orders come now. They try not to think of what will be tomorrow.

Along with this commercial side of militarization there is another. The current administration is trying in every way to lend a legal basis to the extraordinary powers of the Defense Department. In March 1981, President Reagan signed a special directive in accordance with which the military could interfere in the affairs of the Department of Commerce. They were given the chance to control the export of equipment, not only to the socialist countries, but to 15 other states. Now it is the military who determines whether to sell or not to sell something.

A special committee of the National Security Agency, headed, by the way, by Lieutenant General William Odom, has access to the computer banks of thousands of federal establishments. In other words, there are no secrets from the Pentagon, and this, too, is sanctioned by the presidential directive.

In general, these are just broad strokes on the portrait of modern America, which show in just a small degree how the militarization of the so-called free society is being brought about in a planned way.

Many of the facts I have given you are taken from the report of the U.S. Center for Defense Information. This is a public organization that is ringing the alarm bells about what is now happening in the United States.

TASS NOTES FOREIGN POLICY ARTICLE BY CYRUS VANCE

LD101620 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 10 TASS -- In the years the present U.S. Administration has been in office, "the concept and definition of human rights have been twisted almost beyond recognition." Former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance writes this in an article published in the U.S. journal "FOREIGN POLICY".

"Long-standing principles of international law and practice have been chipped away. Doublespeak has too often been the order of the day," Cyrus Vance writes.

Wrapping themselves in rhetorical cloak of democracy and freedom, representatives of the administration "pursue a curious logic that leads them to support governments and groups that deny democracy and abuse freedom." Among those who are in Washington's special favour, Cyrus Vance mentions the anti-people dictatorial regime of Chile, South Korea, the Republic of South Africa, Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

"Furnishing military aid to the contras is a disastrous mistake," he writes.

Cyrus Vance notes that "the Reagan doctrine", taking shelter under the banner of human rights, commits America to supporting anti-communist action wherever it arises. As the case of Nicaragua shows, the author writes, "the support the doctrine promises can include American arms." Consequently, despite repeated administration denials, the doctrine clearly holds out the possibility of ultimate intervention by U.S. forces. "This policy is both wrong and dangerous to America's interests and its standing in the world." It blinds policymakers to the realities and available alternatives, and it blinds them "to the principles of respect for national territorial sovereignty and non-intervention -- cornerstones of international order."

Cyrus Vance also warns that the principle to which the White House now adheres, that "whatever Washington does is right," is an erroneous principle. He stresses that Americans must avoid self-delusion to which they are led by anti-communism which is at the basis of the foreign policy course of the present administration.

UK, ISRAEL BLAMED FOR SITUATION IN SRI LANKA

LD102251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 10 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] According to news agency reports, the situation remains tense in Sri Lanka. Government troops with air support are attacking Tamil rebels in the north of the country, in the area of the town of Jaffna. In response, the rebels attack police stations, and villages inhabited by Sinhalese. Few days are without new victims.

The fact is that for more than a year a civil war has been going on in Sri Lanka, which dies down and then flares up again. Sometimes there are terrorist acts by Tamil extremists. The authorities attribute the explosion which happened on an airliner in Colombo airport to the Tamils. As a result of the explosion, several dozen people were killed and injured.

What is the cause of the conflict which is greatly damaging the country's stability and economy? Its roots go back to the distant past, when the British colonizers set up tea and rubber plantations in the island, and needed cheap labor. The planters brought thousands of Tamils from southern India. In Sri Lanka they were an oppressed minority with no rights. Now there are 15 million people living on the island -- 11 million are the original inhabitants, the Sinhalese. They have a dominating role in the country's political, economic, and cultural life. There are about 3 million Tamils, living mainly in the north, and they believe that they are subject to discrimination in education, work, and the use of their native language. Several years ago, the Tamils set up their own political organization: the Tamil United Liberation Front, which calls for national autonomy. It believes in a political solution to the national question. But there are also extremist organizations in the country. The main one is the so-called Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. It has its own armed units and is fighting for the creation of a separate Tamil state.

The Indian Government is acting as an intermediary between the Tamil organizations and the Colombo authorities to settle this difficult ethnic problem. This year there have been several rounds of talks between the interested parties. But, unfortunately, they have not yet led to a practical result. Statements by some political figures in Colombo alleging that India is whipping up the conflict and is giving help to the rebels are cause for regret.

The Western press is also trying to cast a shadow over neighboring India. For example, the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK published an article headed: "Terrorism [word indistinct] (?control)". It contains an unambiguous accusation that Delhi has worsened the conflict. This is a clumsy attempt to put the blame on quite the wrong party. The Sri Lankan and Indian press express concern at the increase in weapons deliveries from Britain, Israel, and Pakistan, and at the foreign advisers being brought into the Armed Forces of Sri Lanka. Here is what the Sri Lankan paper ATHTHA writes: The Israelis are being particularly active. Although their trade delegation officially came to Colombo to buy tea and rubber, the Israelis are more interested in the activity of their intelligence service, Moscow. They have been given the job of helping the Sri Lankan special services in their fight against the rebels.

The feelers of the Israeli intelligence service have stretched far, and all of this is being done with the cover of helping Colombo in the struggle against terrorism.

DRA ENVOY TO UN PROTESTS U.S. DISCRIMINATION

LD102020 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 10 TASS -- The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan called the attention of the United Nations secretary general to the intolerable and extremely discriminatory practice of the U.S. Government with regard to the permanent representative and other diplomatic members of staff of Afghanistan's permanent mission to the United Nations. Permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations Muhammad Farid Zarif writes in the letter to the United Nations secretary general that Afghan diplomats accredited at the United Nations organization constantly come up against obstacles, specifically in getting entrance visas. These obstacles result from deliberate use of discriminatory measures against them.

Having condemned the United States hostile and arbitrary actions, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan called on the United Nations secretary general to assume the good offices and call the attention of the U.S. authorities to their obligations stemming from the agreement on U.N. central agencies. That agreement, specifically, prohibits the host-country to take any measures that would hamper the normal functioning of the United Nations and the permanent missions accredited at it.

The letter was circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES HOMEWARD-BOUND INDIAN ENVOY

PM051427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 28 May P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received S. Nurul Hasan, ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR, in connection with his final departure from the Soviet Union.

Questions of further improving bilateral ties in the cultural sphere and, in particular, of holding Soviet-Indian festivals were touched on during the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and cordiality.

USMANKHODZHAYEV RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM INDIA

GF051658 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, today received (Hamid Menfik), the head of the visiting delegation of leading officials of the cultural institutions of India and the director general of the Council for Cultural Relations. The delegation is currently visiting the Soviet Union to hold talks on preparations to hold a USSR festival in India and a festival of India in the USSR in 1987 and 1988.

During the meeting the sides expressed great satisfaction over the ever strengthening and developing multisided relations between the Soviet Union and India and noted that cultural figures and men of art from both countries have actively participated in the relations.

Comrades Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the meeting. The cultural figures from India were familiarized with sites of interest in Tashkent and visited the architectural sites of the historic city of Samarkand.

INDIAN WARSHIP ENDS SEVASTOPOL VISIT

PM091240 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Sevastopol, 30 May -- The Indian Navy frigate Godavari under the command of Captain First Rank M.V. (Karnika) has finished its official friendly visit here.

The Indian sailors went on excursions to historic sites in the hero-city and took part with Soviet sailors in sports and mass cultural events.

The frigate Godavari has left Sevastopol and headed out to sea.

BRIEFS

DRA POWER ENGINEERING CREDIT -- The signing of an inter-governmental agreement between the USSR and the DRA on further cooperation in the sphere of power engineering has taken place in Kabul. This document provides for the provision by Soviet organizations of technical assistance to Afghanistan in the construction and operation of enterprises for the repair of power engineering equipment in Kabul, as well as supplies for power engineering installations including construction equipment, machinery, materials, and the posting of specialists. The bringing into service of an enterprise for the repair of power engineering equipment will enable the Republic to reduce imports of equipment from abroad and to save the country's foreign currency resources. The provision of technical assistance in the operation of power engineering installations through the posting of Soviet specialists will raise the reliability of the country's power supply and contribute to the training of qualified national cadres specializing in power engineering. The signing of this agreement on favorable credit terms is another example of the Soviet Union's selfless aid to Afghanistan in the sphere of power engineering. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Jun 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET DELEGATION TOUR

Holds Talks in Malaysia

PM060946 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 3 June, a meeting was held in Singapore between a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yeo Cheow Tong, Singaporean minister of state for health and foreign affairs; and (Lau Tek Bun), chairman of the parliamentary foreign policy and defense group. During their conversation the sides discussed questions of further developing bilateral relations and also certain international problems.

The group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by A.U. Salimov arrived on the same day in the Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur.

The Soviet parliamentarians are on a trip to visit Southeast Asian countries.

The parliamentarians met the same day with Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen. The sides discussed international connected particularly with efforts to maintain and consolidate peace and remove the nuclear threat. The Soviet representatives explained the USSR's stance on questions of eliminating the threat of nuclear war in light of the USSR proposal for the phased elimination of nuclear weapons and ensuring security and developing cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region in accordance with the Soviet Government statement of 23 April.

An exchange of information on questions of common interest regarding Soviet-Malaysian relations also took place.

F.I. Potapenko, USSR ambassador to Malaysia, was present during the conversation.

Meets With Thai Leaders

PM101549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Parliamentarians in Thailand"]

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Jun -- The group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that is here in the country was received today by Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Meetings were held with Ukrit Mongkhonawin, president of the Thai National Assembly, and with Senate members. A.U. Salimov drew the attention of his interlocutors to the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and stressed that the parliaments of both states can and must play an important constructive role in the task of strengthening peace in Southeast Asia.

The sides exchanged opinions on the broad complex of bilateral relations, including the questions of a specific joint search for ways of implementing peace initiatives in this extensive region.

The meetings between the Soviet and Thai parliamentarians proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere and in a spirit of interest in further developing relations of mutual understanding and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Concludes Visit

GF110828 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] A group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by Akil Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have concluded their visit to Southeast Asian countries. During their stay in Thailand, the Soviet guests were received by Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. They also held talks with Ukrit Mongkhonawin, president of the Thai National Assembly, and a number of Senate members.

CAMBODIAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ARMY'S GROWING STRENGTH

PM091444 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Safeguarding Gains"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 May -- Solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist states is the most important condition for successfully developing Cambodia and guaranteeing its independence, Yen Van Sarat, chief of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army Main Political Directorate, has stated here.

Given the undeclared war being waged against the PRK by imperialism and international reaction, he stressed that the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the republic's government are paying paramount attention to the country's defense capability. The revival of socialist principles of army building, which were destroyed during the Pol Pot years, and the restoration of the insoluble link between the Army and the people have made it possible to create strong Armed Forces capable of defending the gains of the revolution. The continuing phased withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer contingent from Cambodia is evidence of the PRK's comprehensive growth. Counterrevolutionary groups, which receive all-around backing from abroad, are trying to intimidate the Cambodian people and weaken the social base of revolutionary transformations. They resort to subversive activity and terror against civilians. But the Kampuchean Armed Forces' fighters, together with the Vietnamese volunteers, are reliably safeguarding the population's peaceful labor, Yen Van Sarat observed.

COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO HUNGARY

Joint Cooperation Cited

LD102016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Stefanov report from Budapest]

[Text] The results of Mikhail Gorbachev's friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic are the center of attention of the Hungarian public. Today's central newspapers publish a detailed account of the stay of the Soviet leader on the soil of the fraternal country. The Hungarian side organized a press conference, which was addressed by Janos Barabas, deputy director of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the MSZMP Central Committee.

[Begin Barabas recording in Hungarian, fading into Russian translation] We consider Comrade Gorbachev's friendly visit to our country to have been exceptionally successful. It has been yet again confirmed during the visit that the aspirations of our parties, our countries, and peoples fully coincide, that all conditions exist for the successful development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in all directions, and in particular in the economic sphere. [end recording]

I asked Laszlo Kopolyi, Hungarian minister of industry, to talk about what prospects and new possibilities are opening now for the interaction of the economies of the two countries.

[Begin Kopolyi recording in Hungarian, fading into Russian translation] Together with our Soviet partners we worked out a new concept for production and scientific and technical cooperation, whose most important component is the creation of joint scientific, design, and production collectives. According to our common view, they will play an important role in the acceleration of scientific and technological progress in the industry of the two countries. Apart from this, direct production contacts between Soviet and Hungarian partner enterprises will be developed with increased intensity; these have to be positively reflected in the increase of production efficiency. The joint program is one of the paths leading to the intensification of our countries' economies. [end recording]

Ministry Official Speaks

LD070502 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Report by Ferenc Deak, correspondent for ORSZAG-VILAG, on remarks made by Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister during their meeting, date and place not given]

[Text] Soviet public opinion is looking forward with keen interest to Comrade Gorbachev's visit to Hungary. This is how Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR Deputy foreign minister, began our conversation. It is the view of Soviet workers that this high-level visit -- the discussions in Hungary -- will represent an important stage in the strengthening of relations between the two parties and peoples.

In recent times the political and economic cooperation of the socialist countries has risen to a qualitatively new level. The regular meetings between the party and state leaders are one of the important motivating forces of these changes. The high-level talks strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

The sessions of the political consultative body and the meetings of the committee of foreign ministers play an outstanding role. We coordinate our position on all important issues. This process can be observed in the economic sphere as well. Our economic relations are developing intensively. This is indicated also by the adoption of the complex program. The processes of intergration are gathering strength; a qualitatively new situation is arising inside the socialist community when we act as one family. Everyone learns from each other; everyone helps each other. This is how it should be and this provides a guarantee that our cooperation has been and will remain one of the decisive factors in the international situation.

The development of Hungarian-Soviet relations is on the rise. The experience accumulated by the two countries are constantly being enriched. New forms of cooperation are appearing. The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Comrade Janos Kadar is of great significance from this point of view. The continuous dialogue being carried out at every level with our Hungarian friends is accorded great emphasis. In practice, this dialogue encompasses all spheres of life. In our socialist system Soviet-Hungarian relations play an important role.

For years, I have been engaged in multilateral diplomacy, Vladimir Petrovskiy went on. I would like to place special emphasis on the important role played by the diplomacy of socialist Hungary in averting a nuclear catastrophe and preserving peace. The question on banning nuclear tests is at the center of world interest now. The Hungarian People's Republic is playing no small role in this respect; it is one of the main socialist representatives at the Geneva disarmament conference and at the United Nations.

I regard our cooperation in international organizations as useful. This has a positive influence on our bilateral relations as well. The fact that under the influence of public opinion many countries, including NATO member-states, are adopting a realistic stance on various issues is very important. It is worthwhile to recall that the position of the nonaligned countries is close to that of the socialist countries.

The proposals by the socialist countries have created a good opportunity to bring together the forces that want disarmament and peace, those who think in global terms, who rise above their narrow national interests. I see the strengthening of these forces as proof that the international situation can and must be changed with the joint endeavor of the states adopting the position of political realism.

Let us, however, return to the high-level visit. We are sure that this considerable event will make a significant contribution to the strengthening of our bilateral relations and the easing of the tense international situation, USSR deputy foreign minister Vladimir Petrovskiy said in conclusion.

Hungarian Media Hall Visit

PM101341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents V. Gerasimov and V. Korionov dispatch: "With Open Hearts"]

[Excerpts] Budapest, 7 Jun -- Budapest and the entire country are awaiting the arrival of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on a friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The significance of the visit by the Soviet leader, whose prestige is high among Hungary's Communists and working people, is also increased in connection with the fact that a session of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee will take place here immediately after the end of the Soviet-Hungarian summit meeting.

"We greet Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in our country with a feeling of sincere respect and friendship!" "Hungary's working people greet their dear guest, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, in their motherland with a feeling of respect and solidarity!" -- the central newspapers and magazines have been published today with such front-page banner headlines in Russian and Hungarian. They carry editorials and editorial articles telling of our peoples' close fraternal cooperation, the foreign policy of the Land of the Soviets, and the Soviet people's struggle to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Friendship and fraternity with the Soviet Union have entered the flesh and blood of generations of Hungarian working people. The 13th MSZMP Congress proclaimed: "The further strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the all-around broadening of cooperation between our countries and peoples accord with Hungary's fundamental national interests."

While expanding fraternal cooperation and deepening socialist economic integration, the countries of our community naturally want to develop relations with states with a different social system. But they seek to build these ties in such a way as to prevent imperialist circles from using economic levers as a means of political pressure and even interference in the affairs of sovereign socialist states. Account is taken here of the fact that imperialist forces use any excuse to realize their perfidious schemes. A further example of this is provided by the recent actions of the "Common Market" countries, which decided, without a moment's thought and without taking the actual facts into account, to take advantage of the disaster in the region of the Chernobyl AES to inflict new damage on the economies of Hungary and other socialist countries by imposing restrictions on trade.

It is natural that Hungarian comrades point out that it is precisely the total pooling of efforts and resources and the further deepening of socialist economic integration that provide Hungary, as well as the other fraternal states, with the possibility of successfully accomplishing their economic tasks and accelerating socioeconomic development.

People's Hungary has expanded exports to socialist countries, the mechanism of material interest is actively being introduced in factories and plants, and the system of demands on enterprises on the part of economic organs is being improved. Many new products have appeared, the process of introducing and realizing inventions has begun to accelerate, and wider use is being made of electronics. Agriculture remains at an advanced level. The stores remain well stocked with commodities.

Production collaboration, direct ties, the creation of joint enterprises -- both Hungarian and Soviet economic planners are now concentrating their efforts in these directions, backed by the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference and by the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

The Hungarian Secretariat for International Economic Relations stands beside the majestic parliament building on the bank of the Danube. We were received by Ferenc Bartha, leader of this organization under the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who cited the following data: Not counting bilateral contacts, Hungary is today party to approximately 400 agreements on scientific and technical cooperation and production specialization among the CEMA countries; taking its potential into account, the Republic is interested in developing approximately 80 topics under the joint Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

"The fraternal parties' congress decisions have advanced a demand for wider use to be made of new, more modern forms and methods of cooperation within the CEMA framework," F. Bartha said. "Plans are already being prepared to create joint Hungarian-Soviet enterprises. The aim is that the two countries' foremost enterprises and scientific establishments should pool their resources and achievements in the sphere of technical developments for the profitable production of high-quality output that meets and also exceeds world standards."

The two countries' State Planning Committees are analyzing questions of a technical and legal nature. For it is necessary to ensure that the activity of the enterprises being created blends harmoniously with the structure of the two countries' economic relations and the system of their foreign trade and accounting. In all, 15 specific proposals of this nature are being examined.

"We want, above all, to create joint enterprises for computer equipment, the production of structures with microprocessors, and the production of integrated circuits and microelectronic elements for robots," our interlocutor specified. "The question of satisfying our countries' needs for the latest medical instruments is also being discussed. Also on the agenda is the organization of enterprises to produce modern packaging equipment, to utilize waste..."

ARMY PAPER REPORTS SFRY'S CANADI ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

PM101610 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Colonel General Z. Canadi, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] General Staff, arrived in the Soviet Union 9 June on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

The Yugoslav guest was met at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich, Colonel General of Aviation V.Ye. Pankin, Colonel General Ye. Ye. Kondakov, Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov, and other Soviet Armed Forces generals, admirals, and officers.

M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, and Colonel M. Popovic, military attache at the SFRY Embassy to the Soviet Union, were among the welcoming party.

An honor guard was drawn up at the airport in honor of the lofty guest. Col Gen Z. Canadi accepted the report of the chief of the honor guard and reviewed the Soviet servicemen.

III. 11 Jun 86

F 5

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

The same day Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, received Col Gen A. Canadi, chief of the JNA General Staff. There was a friendly talk on questions of mutual interest. Taking part in the talk were, on the Soviet side, Marshal of the Soviet S.F. Akhromeyev, and, on the Yugoslav side, M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

There was a meeting between Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and Col Gen A. Canadi.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev held a luncheon in honor of Col Gen Z. Candi.

The Yugoslav guest laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Meets With Akhromeyev, Sokolov

LD091827 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 9 June 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Zorko Canadi, JNA chief of the General Staff, arrived in Moscow today. He is leading a military delegation on a friendly and working visit to the USSR Armed Forces. Canadi was welcomed at Moscow Airport by Marshal Sergey Arkhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; a group of Soviet generals; Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow; Colonel Milosav Popovic, JNA attache to the USSR, and representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The talks between Canadi, JNA chief of the General Staff, and Akhromeyev, Soviet Armed Forces chief of the General Staff, began immediately after Canadi's arrival. In addition to their associates, the talks were attended by Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow, and JNA attache Col Milosav Popovic.

The JNA delegation, led by Col Gen Zorko Canadi, Yugoslav chief of the General Staff, was today received by Marshal Sergey Sokolov, USSR defense minister. Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow, and Col Milosav Popovic, JNA attache in the USSR, were present during the meeting.

Col Gen Zorko Canadi and members of the military delegation laid wreaths today at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

MARCHUK RECEIVES SFRY INDUSTRIAL FIGURES

LD061847 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Slobodan Mitrovic, general director of the Hempro Work Organization, and Stevan Kispal, general director of the Belje Agricultural-Industrial Combine, after touring the Yugoslav exhibition "Yugoslav Days of Science and Technology," held in Moscow. The conversation focused on the further development of scientific-technical and production cooperation in the field of agro-industry, especially fish processing and production of fruit juices. Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, was also present on the occasion.

Slobodan Mitrovic and Stevan Kispal were also received by Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev, USSR minister of the fish industry, with whom they had talks on long-term cooperation in the field of fish processing technology.

GDR'S SCHUERER TALKS WITH CPSU'S TALYZIN IN MOSCOW

AU061839 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- On Tuesday [3 Jun] Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, met for a friendly talk in Moscow with Nikolay Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

The partners in the talk discussed measures to implement the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, during the 11th SED Congress.

PRAVDA NOTES GDR-FRG TALKS ON BORDER ISSUES

PM090924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Settlement of Border Questions"]

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jun -- The GDR has again proposed that the FRG should at the earliest opportunity complete work to clarify the border along the Elbe River to remove an obstacle to normal relations between the two countries and, in the interests of the population, to solve certain shipping and flood protection problems. This was stated by F. Fentslayn, leader of the GDR delegation, at the recent border commission session in Berlin.

Experience shows, he said, that unresolved border questions have a negative influence on the development of ties between peoples and states. Moreover, the GDR-FRG border is the demarcation line between two social systems and military alliances.

Both German states, the delegation leader stressed, bear a great responsibility for ensuring that the line of the border is quite clear and that the provisions of the Treaty on the Basis of Relations Between the GDR and the FRG are carried out in their entirety. There are no reasons for delaying the work to clarify the line of the border along the Elbe, he noted.

SOVIET-SWEDISH SISTER CITIES APPEAL FOR END TO ARMS RACE

LD102235 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Petrozavodsk June 10 TASS -- The current meeting of representatives of united towns of the USSR and Sweden in Petrozavodsk, the capital of Soviet Karelia, is an important contribution to strengthening the relations of goodneighborliness between the two countries. One of the main subjects of the discussions at it was the role of cities in the fight for peace, detente and disarmament.

The USSR highly appreciates the Swedish proposals on a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe, Sweden's active position among the group of the six states advocating a reduction of the arms race, Konstantin Bakradze, chairman of the Rustavi City Executive Committee in Georgia (a Soviet transcaucasian republic), who is attending the meeting said.

In the unanimous opinion of the participants in the meeting, the two nations are united by their adherence to the ideas of peace, friendship and mutual understanding, the wish to make a contribution to the cause of European security. It is hard to overestimate the role of the ties between the united towns for a mutual familiarization of the peoples with each other's life and development of cooperation.

Today the participants in the meeting adopted an appeal to the inhabitants of the European cities urging them to step up their joint efforts in the fight against the nuclear weapons race and for cooperation and detente. In the local palace of culture and engineering, the working people of Petrozavodsk met with the delegations of Swedish cities. Swedish guests visited the preserve island of Kizhi, where they saw specimens of Russian wooden architecture. The council of Ministers of the Karelian republic gave a reception in their honour.

On June 11, the participants in the meeting will go on a tour of Soviet cities twinned with cities in Sweden.

GREEK TU DELEGATION HEAD PRAISES USSR POLICIES

LD102032 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- "The trade unions and working people of all countries must abandon differences when the struggle for safeguarding peace, against the threat of nuclear war is concerned. We must be united in this question, as the interests of the working people are united", said Yevgeniy Zernov, secretary of the Moscow Council of Trade Unions. He spoke today at a meeting of Moscow's people with a delegation of the Greek working people. The delegation that arrived here by air on Monday includes 120 trade union activists.

Recalling the Soviet Union's recent decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6 of this year, Zernov said: "Conviction has formed and is growing in the international community that a moratorium is a practical step toward the elimination of nuclear armaments, the step that, moreover, does not undermine anybody's security. The Soviet Union has taken this step. But peoples can come closer to the cherished goal only if the Soviet Union's example is followed by other nuclear powers, above all the United States."

The Soviet people follow with close attention and approval the peaceful actions of the government, of all democratic forces of Greece aimed at turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and friendship, at preventing the transfer of nuclear weapons to space, Zernov said.

Head of the Greek delegation, A. Yeorgopoulou in her speech at the meeting linked the present aggravation of the international situation with the aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration. She spoke highly of the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at safeguarding peace, at the elimination of nuclear weapons and deplored the fact that these constructive proposals have not evoked Washington's positive response. It is now clear to every objective observer who it is that is really pressing for security in the world, by deeds, not in words, Georgopoulou said.

We view the anti-war actions of the Greek working people as part of the entire peace drive of peoples, the head of the delegation said.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH FRANCE

LD101625 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- The plenary meeting of a bilateral working group held here today examined a wide range of issues on the development of Soviet-French cooperation in the chemical industry and chemical machine-building. It was attended by representatives of the Soviet ministries of the chemical, petrochemical and oil-processing industries, for the production of fertilizers, chemical and petrochemical machine-building and representatives of several French firms, including Rhone-Poulenc, Technip and L'Oreal.

Meeting participants pointed out that contracts worth 4,000 million roubles had been signed in the years of cooperation in these areas, with over 50 per cent of the total accounting for French delivering of chemical and petrochemical equipment for Soviet enterprises.

The sides informed each other of prospects for the development of various chemical industries in the two countries. They examined possibilities for joint research projects in membrane, laser, plasma, and radiation technology, participation of French firms in retooling and modernization of Soviet enterprises, joint manufacture of chemical products and equipment and their deliveries to third countries.

The further discussion of the most promising themes for cooperation will be continued in the city of Cherkassk (south of the Russian Federation) where Soviet and French chemists will consider working plans for joint undertakings in developing new technological processes and equipment to manufacture chemical products, mineral fertilizers, dyes, catalysts and pesticides.

TASS REPORTS INQUIRY INTO FRG HAMM NUCLEAR REACTOR ACCIDENT

Chernobyl Used as 'Cover'

LD042003 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 4 TASS -- The Social Democratic Government of North Rhine- Westphalia land has decided to put off the launching of a high temperature reactor in Hamm, where a serious accident took place on May 4. It was accompanied with the release into the atmosphere of a considerable quantity of radioactive gas. Prime Minister Johannes Rao of North Rhine-Westphalia said that the decision of the Land government would remain in force until the findings of an inquiry into the accident, being carried out now by a special commission, are presented and examined.

According to the press, the accident at the nuclear power plant in Hamm has brought about a dangerous increase in the level of radiation. That is precisely why an attempt was made to conceal the accident and its consequences, and use the Chernobyl accident as a "cover" for an increase in the radiation background in the FRG. The inhabitants of North Rhine-Westphalia expressed in a letter to Landtage (Land parliament) indignation at the attempts at ascribing the rise in the radiation background to Chernobyl. "These rumours are without any foundation", the letter stresses.

It is noteworthy that the West German Government has not reacted so far to the accident in Hamm. Official Bonn confined itself only to requesting a "detailed account" on it.

Nicosia June 4 TASS -- The accident in Hamm should be carefully studied, since those in charge concealed it for a whole month, the Cyprus newspaper "HARAVGHI" said. This is not just an accidental blunder or a mistake of the bureaucrats. It is an apparent, intentional attempt at concealing the truth. The West German official authorities deceived their peasants by presenting the high radiation levels in the area of Hamm for "radiation from Chernobyl".

The bourgeois press did not utter a word of criticism against the FRG Government, thus demonstrating double standards in approaching that issue. The mendacious, biased behavior of the bourgeois mass propaganda media has revealed their anti-Soviet essence in front of the whole world, the newspaper stresses.

IZVESTIYA Comments

LD062154 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- "The events around the accident at Hamm threw light again on the hypocrisy and anti-Sovietism of the reactionary politicians and press in the FRG," IZVESTIYA's Bonn correspondent writes today. "By the hallabaloo about the accident at a Soviet atomic power station they tried in vain to cover up their own faults".

It has become known that considerable leakage of radioactive gas which resulted in the dangerous increase of the radiation level took place on May 4 as a result of serious malfunctioning at the atomic power station at Hamm. For nearly a month the station's administration has been deliberately concealing the truth about the accident. Deceiving the West German and international public, the zealous champions of "truth and democracy" on the Rhine were impudently claiming that the increases of the radiation level in the Hamm area was "radiation from Chernobyl". Moreover, the circumstances of the accident at Hamm remain unclear and are thoroughly concealed even now that a month has passed since the accident.

The FRG authorities are hammering away that "nothing serious took place at Hamm and that those who assert the opposite are misinformers," IZVESTIYA's correspondent notes. But the reactor was stopped. A special commission was set up on the decision of the government of North Rhine Westphalia Land. It has been instructed to investigate the accident.

And now to return to the events of a month ago, namely, May 4. The press, radio and television were then rushing the streams of anti-Soviet lies and allegations about the accident at the Chernobyl Atomic Power Station on the listeners and viewers, to mislead unsophisticated people with technical and scientific terms, were gloating over the misfortune of others. Official representatives of the FRG Government were setting the tone in that "nuclear hysteria".

On 4 May, the day of the accident at Hamm, FRG Minister of the Interior Friedrich Zimmermann asserted in an interview to "Deutschlandfunk" radio station that "German reactors are the most reliable ones in the world. Even if a plane crashes at an atomic power station, nothing horrible will happen."

And he added with ill-intent: "It must be demanded that the USSR improve the system of security at its stations and provide information about accidents at atomic power stations."

The "free" press immediately picked up what was said by the minister and launched a noisy campaign of slander, alleging that the USSR does not provide "enough information" and so on and so forth.

Mr. Zimmermann has now landed in an awkward position, IZVESTIYA's correspondent writes. Trying to put a good face on the matter, Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced the decision to set up a new ministry for environmental protection and nuclear reactors' safety. A spokesman for the Greens group in the Bundestag described this action as a "fig leaf" which can hardly conceal Bonn's serious blunders in such matters. Bonn has nothing to boast either about the reliability of atomic power stations or about "timely informing the public".

Reactor Still Dangerous

LD101358 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 10 TASS -- The nuclear power plant at Hamm (North Rhine Westphalia) still remains a dangerous source of radiation after the May 4 accident when a large quantity of radioactive graphite escaped from the plant, Dietrich Groenemeyer, a prominent radiology expert, accused Vereinigte Elektrizitaetswerke Westfalen, the plant's operators. The expert spoke at a press conference in Duesseldorf.

Groenemeyer, a physician based in Dortmund, told newsmen that June 6, 1986 he had tested samples of soil collected around the nuclear power plant and had registered a high level of radiation in some areas.

At the same time, Groenemeyer said, a marked increase in radiation was observed June 1-6, 1986, that is, at the time when the faulty reactor was supposed to be in the shut-down state following the accident.

Kristina Morgenschweiss, chairwoman of the Green Party group in the Landtag (legislature) of North Rhine Westphalia, who also addressed the press conference, said that "Judging from the studies conducted one can arrive at the conclusion that the reactor was not shut down completely, and that the nuclear power plant continued to release radioactive material."

Blunders in the design of the Hamm nuclear power plant, said another speaker at the press conference, Lotar Hahn, a researcher from Darmstadt University, which earlier led to the failure of the emergency power supply and cooling systems imperatively demand that it not be put into operation. Otherwise, other accidents fraught with the threat to the residents of North Rhine Westphalia and West Germany as a whole could occur in the future.

REVANCHIST LEADER THANKS KOHL, GOVERNMENT FOR 'HELP'

LD071557 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 7 TASS -- The bosses of the "Land Association of Silesian Germans," one of the more extremist groupings united in the infamous "Union of Expelees," gathered today in Munich for a mass propaganda event. It is their "theorists" who are professing the revanchist slogan "Silesia Is Ours" -- which did not prevent Chancellor Helmut Kohl from "fraternizing" with that grouping last year. It is their "strategists" who propose that the "German lands in the East" be "liberated" by a "fast Bundeswehr thrust" across the borders of the socialist community.

The leader of the "association," Herbert Hupka, who is a Christian Democratic deputy to the Bundestag, made a provocative speech at the gathering, arguing at length that the "Great German Reich," which had perished in the flames of the Second World War, "continues to exist legally and politically." Hupka boasted that the revanchists, who had never learned the lesson of history, "are questioning" the realities which had taken shape in Europe as a result of the Second World War and post-war development. He went so far as demanding that the socio-political system chosen by the peoples of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia also "be called in question." In so doing, Hupka heaped praise on the Bonn government and personally Chancellor Kohl for their massive support for and help to the revanchists.

FRG REPORT ON DANGER FROM 'LEFT EXTREMISTS' CRITICIZED

LD102156 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 10 TASS -- Friedrich Zimmermann, FRG minister of the interior, gave a press conference here today. He presented a report of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Bundesamt fuer Verfassungschutz) for 1985.

The authors of that voluminous report containing hundreds of pages aimed at proving that a "serious danger" is hanging over the FRG and that it stems in a considerable measure from the "left extremists". Among the latter, official Bonn in the person of Minister Friedrich Zimmermann lists all who advocate peace, disarmament and environmental protection.

But after the citizens of the FRG learned about the accident at the Hamm nuclear power plant, which was accompanied with an escape of radioactive substances, the country was swept with a powerful wave of protest actions.

The protestors resolutely demanded that official Bonn should repudiate its participation in building up the arms race, in Washington's sinister plans to militarize outer space. They also demanded a change in news management as regards accidents at West German nuclear power plants. Now the authorities are trying to picture the participants in these protest demonstrations as the chief trouble-makers in the country.

Harald Scheffer, and SPD expert in the Bundestag Committee for Home Policy Issues, has strongly criticized the report of the federal office.

"Predictably," he emphasized in his statement issued here, "the senior officials of the Interior Ministry lent a clearly expressed political colouring to their report. They most meticulously described the activity, above all of left-wing forces. Meanwhile, they have confined their appraisal of the invigorated activities of the neonazis only to insignificant remarks", the expert stressed.

The authorities prefer to turn a blind eye to the crimes of fascist-type thugs, who, taking advantage of this connivance, perpetrated a number of hideous crimes, including the murder of immigrant worker last year.

The statement by Minister F. Zimmermann, as is stressed here, pursued also another aim, that of preparing West Germany's public opinion for a further toughening of prosecution of citizens for participation in demonstrations.

The growing social activity of the FRG's democratic forces is a source of concern for the federal authorities and makes them strengthen the repressive police machinery.

DER SPIEGEL ARTICLE CITED ON FRG PLAN TO PRODUCE CRUISE MISSILES

LD092316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1432 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

The major FRG military industrial concerns Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm and Dornier are working jointly with U.S. and UK firms on the creation of long-range cruise missiles. In a secret Bundeswehr arms production plan for 1987, the allocation of financial resources for this has already been envisaged. This is reported by the Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL.

Bonn officialdom then gave an assurance that the FRG intends to produce neither strategic bombers nor long-range cruise missiles. Meanwhile, as can be seen from the DER SPIEGEL article, the FRG's conservative government, which came to power 3 years ago and expresses the interests of the military-industrial complex, has already in secret and away from the public view been preparing itself to make full use of the new opportunities to escalate armament. The long-range cruise missiles in question, which are intended to be launched from aircraft, have a range of over 400 km and are intended to strike targets deep in the enemy's defense.

FRG VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS IN TREATMENT OF DEMONSTRATORS

LD092200 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 9 TASS -- Thousands of people suffered when demonstrations against the Bonn policy, held last weekend, were dispersed. Broken bones were registered in 150 demonstrators only in the area of Brokdorf, Schleswig-Holstein. There were complaints from some 2,000 people of the injury to the eyes and respiratory tracts as a result of the use of tear gas and nerve gas by the police. A special police team trained for "riot control" brutally beat up demonstrators.

In the area of the Bavarian city of Wachersdorf, policemen threw into the crowd of demonstrators grenades of the new type, containing a strong nerve gas "CS". This gas, as well as "CN" tear gas, was contained in jets of water rushed on demonstrators by police from water hose.

Bavaria's Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss who believed the police actions "not to be decisive enough", called for tougher action against demonstrators.

Protesting against police arbitrariness, the Presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party declares in its statement: "Democratic actions of the people against the Bonn atomic programme, against nuclear insanity are not only legal but also necessary for they meet the principles proclaimed in the FRG constitution".

Talking demagogically about the observance of human rights in other countries, Bonn is grossly violating fundamental human rights in the FRG.

UK's THATCHER RECEIVES PRC'S HU YAOBANG

LD101319 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0527 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] London, 10. [no month as received] (TASS) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, who is making an official visit to London, met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. It is reported that during the conversation there was discussion of matters connected with the current state of and prospects for development of Anglo-Chinese relations. And Anglo-Chinese "memorandum on mutual understanding" was signed on matters relating to joint financing of a training program for Chinese students in Great Britain for the next 5 years.

TASS REPORTS INDIGNATION OVER SPANISH NUCLEAR PLANT ACCIDENT

LD062121 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Madrid June 6 TASS -- A storm of indignation has broken out in Spain over the news on repeated accidents at the nuclear power plant in Almaraz, Extremadura Province, which was put into operation in 1981. The latest accident there -- the leak of a considerable amount of radioactive water -- took place last April. However, the public was informed of it only these days. It is noteworthy that the management of the nuclear power plant was fined early in 1984 and had to pay four million pesetas for concealing a number of accidents there. Part of the equipment for the nuclear power plant was supplied by the U.S. firm "Westinghouse". The association in defense of nature and natural resources has published a statement stressing that the nuclear power plant in Almaraz is unreliable and dangerous.

COOPERATION PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH PDRY

PM101415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report "Documents Signed"]

[Text] Talks were held 4 June in Moscow prior to the signing of new intergovernmental protocols on matters pertaining to the further development of Soviet-South Yemeni economic cooperation.

The documents were signed for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) side by F. Ibn Ghanim, minister of planning and chairman of the Yemeni section of the Standing Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the PDRY, and M.S. Madhi, minister of finance, and for the Soviet side by A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

TASS REFUTES EGYPTIAN MINISTER'S CLAIMS ON INTERFERENCE

LD101054 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 10 -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes: Deputy prime minister, Minister of Defence and the Military Industry Abu Ghazalah will visit the United States and Britain to discuss greater cooperation in the military field, it was announced in Egypt.

It goes without saying that the question of where and how to buy arms and spares for them needs no comments and is a matter entirely for the Arab Republic of Egypt to decide. Another thing surprises. This minister clearly has busied himself with matters that seem to belong more to the foreign policy sphere than to the military one. In an interview to the Egyptian newspaper "MAYU" Abu Ghazalah contended that "the Soviet Union persistently continues its attempts to establish control over oil deposits in the Persian Gulf area and in Saudi Arabia", while the United States supposedly "strives to ensure an uninterrupted flow of Arabian oil at acceptable prices".

I believe there is no need to prove that the Soviet Union has never threatened in any way oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf area.

More than that, it invariably bases its relations with the countries of the region on principles of respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and comes out in support of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, facilitates the strengthening of the defence capabilities of Arab states in face of the Israeli aggression and for the ending of the procrastinated Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

As to deliveries of Arab oil for "acceptable" prices, facts irrefutably show that the present anxious situation in the oil market and the decline of oil prices are due first of all to machinations by big American corporations carried out with the support of the United States Administration. As an oil-producing country Egypt too has suffered from this.

This is how matters stand and an endless repetition of old American propaganda theses will change nothing since facts are a stubborn thing.

EGYPTIAN COURT SENTENCES COMMUNIST ACTIVISTS

PM061004 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Sentences on Egyptian Communists"]

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun -- The MENA agency has reported that the Egyptian Supreme Court of State Security has finished trying a group of Egyptians on a charge of "creating communist organizations and disseminating ideas of Marxism-Leninism." The investigation and the trial had lasted since 1979. According to the published verdict, the 34 accused were sentenced to terms of between 1 and 3 years imprisonment with forced labor, and were also fined.

TASS CLAIMS ISRAEL'S KAHANE FORMER U.S. AGENT

LD091648 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports: Meir Kahane, former boss of the Zionist Jewish Defense League and now a member of the Israeli Knesset, has been for many years an agent of U.S. secret services. This is corroborated by the book "Heil Kahane" by Israeli journalist Ya'ir Kotler put out by the Adama books publishers.

The U.S. authorities resorted to Kahane's services for the first time in 1967 at the heat of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. According to Kotler, President Lyndon Johnson held a meeting with American Zionist leaders at the White House where he discussed the question of how to make silent U.S. Jews who actively participated in anti-war protests.

The American CIA resorted to the stool-pigeon's assistance in the 1970s, the book notes. This agency wanted to scuttle detente, the author writes, and Kahane was striving for fame which would give him the role of "fighter for the rights of Soviet Jews". What was the upshot of this "struggle" is well known. The Jewish Defense League set up by Kahane with the CIA's assistance has to its "credit" provocations, gangster-like actions against staff members of Soviet missions and actors, terrorist attacks on diplomatic missions of other states, bomb explosions and even a murder of a staffer of well-known U.S. impresario Sol Hurok who organized concerts of Soviet performers in the USA.

On moving to Israel, Kahane, the author writes, serves again the aims of the U.S. foreign policy, playing the classical role of a provocateur. He is falling over his head trying to achieve maximum polarization between Jewish and Arab populations in Israel. According to the setup of the Jewish Defense League, Kahane established the ultra-right-wing party Kakh which is seeking to drive Arabs out of Israel and is the mastermind of terror against the Arab population on the Israeli-occupied territories.

MOSCOW WEEKLY COMMENTS ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PM061218 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 20, 26 May 86 pp 24-26

[Mikhail Krutikhin article: "Iran-Iraq: That Senseless and Terrible War"]

[Excerpts] This war; which has now been going on unabated for five and a half years, gets relatively extensive media coverage only when fighting intensifies. Western TV companies, radio stations, newspapers and magazines have all but lost interest in it. Yet the Gulf zone remains a hot spot of the planet. Furthermore, U.S. imperialists intervention in the area might occur at any moment. It is not for nothing that Iran and Iraq come immediately after Libya in the U.S. leaders' hit list of "pockets of terrorism" in for "retaliatory" or "preventive" strikes.

A recent development at the front was the end-of-April fight over some heights in the mountainous northeastern section of the Iran-Iraq border. The fight was rather of local significance, the situation in the theatre as a whole being determined so far by the results of two major Iranian operations code-named Val-Fajr ("May There Be Dawn") 8 and 9. In the course of Operation Val-Fajr 8, launched in February, Iranian troops assaulted-crossed the Shatt al-'Arab River and seized the southernmost tip of Iraq's Al-Faw Peninsula and the small port of the same name. Operation Val-Fajr, 9 amounted to an attempt to advance into the northern Iraqi province of Al-Sulaymaniyah with its oil fields.

The record of the war, now on for almost six years, suggests certain conclusion as to its possible outcome and the potential of either belligerent. Despite the numerous triumphant communiques issuing from Tehran and Baghdad alike, the odds are obviously in neither belligerent's favour. None of them can boast of territorial acquisitions (except a few dozen square kilometers of salt marsh or a few mountain peaks and rocky gorges in the north) or of having made the other side revise its policy.

The war has brought no strategic novelties to speak of. Tactically, military experts say, it is not much of an advance on World War I, or even on the Boer War for that matter. Iraq's defences, organized in depth, prevent its troops from acting flexibly enough. As for Iran, its military leaders commonly resort to "humanwave" tactics: driven to a frenzy by Islamic preachers, crowds of soldiers rush across the minefields and try to suppress the fire-spattering machine-gun emplacements by sheer numbers. As a result, Iran has lost an estimated 700,000 lives out of the war's aggregate toll of about a million.

Iran and Iraq are in fact bleeding each other white, and the petrodollars play by no means the least important role in the war between them.

So what is this war -- now relegated to the background by the Western media -- all about? Petrodollars? But what quantity of dollars can justify the grief, suffering, tears and blood of the two neighboring nations involved in this slaughter? The West claims that the war is a manifestation of some "age-old feud" between Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims. However, this feud between the two branches of Islam has never before erupted into a war. The Arabs and Persians, whose blood is now being shed on the battlefields, coexisted peacefully, on the whole, for centuries. So who stand to gain from the continued tragedy? The answer to this classic question alone will shed light on its causes.

Formally, the conflict -- for all the crippling losses sustained by the warring sides -- can be described as regional or local because only two states are involved in it. However, the war is not abating. It is having an increasingly adverse effect on the international situation as a whole and causing legitimate concern not only in the region but throughout the world as well.

The Soviet Union has defined its attitude to the Iran-Iraq war in no uncertain terms. We have repeatedly urged an end to the conflict as senseless bloodshed which runs counter to the interests of the two nations concerned and impedes efforts to normalize the situation on the planet as a whole. The USSR regards peace talks as the only means of settling the conflict. Attempts to wrest any territorial concessions from the other side, to change its political system or its economic policy through armed pressure only serve to protract the war.

The Soviet Union's position differs radically from that of the United States. It is an open secret that Washington seeks to fan hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and use them to build up its military presence there. What is more, the U.S. Administration is trying to gear every local conflict to its policy of global confrontation with the USSR and the socialist community as a whole.

There is ample evidence that the above also applies to the Iran-Iraq war. The American media see the war in the Gulf area through the prism of East-West confrontation. In an article entitled "Lessons of the Iran-Iraq Conflict" the newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER wrote quite openly last November: "Finally, the United States, not the Soviet Union, has thus far reaped diplomatic and strategic benefits from the war."

Indeed, dragging out the bloodshed in the Gulf area benefits U.S. imperialist circles alone, because it helps them carry out their hegemonistic plans. Israel's Zionist rulers are also cashing in on the war. Speaking in the Centre of Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, Washington, Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that while this war goes on, Israel is threatened with fewer dangers. The Gulf war, Rabin elaborated, deepens divisions among Arabs, "to Israel's great delight."

Leonard Bushkoff, an American journalist, writes in the newspaper BOSTON GLOBE that Israel and "Arab conservatives" would like the war to last for a hundred years until the last Iraqi kills the last Iranian, or vice versa. Bushkoff enumerates other forces which, in his opinion, benefit from the continuation of the war: international arms merchants and certain oil monopolies. Inside the warring countries themselves, he added, there are circles that are using the protracted conflict to consolidate their positions.

We could add to the BOSTON GLOBE journalist's conclusions, which certainly are not groundless, that imperialist circles want Iran and Iraq weakened and, consequently, easier to prey upon. Calls are already being heard in the U.S. for a normalization of relations with Iran undermined after the overthrow of the Shah and the capture of the American Embassy in 1979, because Iran is now allegedly "weak enough." Consequently, politicians who do not seek a peaceful settlement of the conflict are actually furthering the interests of American neoglobalism rather than those of their own countries.

As they look into one or other political and economic aspect of the war, few Western experts bother, however, to pay heed to the ordinary people of the two countries. Whereas for many politicians, generals, and financiers this is a "pump war," "a petrodollar war" or a "human wave war," for the honest people of the planet, and ordinary Iraqis and Iranians above all, it is a horrible tragedy. A tragedy which could be prelude to much more dangerous events.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES DEPARTING CUBAN AMBASSADOR

AU101035 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Jun 86 p 1

[RATAU Report: "A Conversation in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 4 June, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Lionel Soto, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, in connection with the latter's departure for home.

During a warm and friendly conversation, the steady development of multifaceted Soviet-Cuban relations was noted. It was emphasized that the Soviet people had invariably supported the efforts of the people of Cuba to ensure the safety of their country in the face of the threats and provocations of American imperialism.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy gave an account of the activity performed by the republic's party organizations to implement the general line endorsed by the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. L. Soto briefed him on the implementation of the program drawn up by the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba for economic and social development and for building socialism on Cuban soil.

Participating in the conversation were A.V. Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and J. Morente, counsul general of the Republic of Cuba in Kiev.

REPORTAGE ON 40th ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

LD311618 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0957 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Rublevskiy reports: The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Argentina 40 years ago, which will be marked on 6 June, was an act of political realism, the recognition by Argentine of the outstanding role that the USSR plays in the world arena. This was stated by Adolfo Gass, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Commission of the National Congress of Argentina. The ties joining our two countries, he said in an interview with the TASS correspondent, have over the past 40 years been filled with the richest content -- from the cultural sphere to trade and economic cooperation. The Argentine leader highly appraised the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, in particular the striving to build on principles of peaceful coexistence, relations with states that have a different social system.

Soviet-Argentinian political ties, A. Gass noted, developed especially after the accession to power in Argentina of the civil government. The high standard of these ties was shown by a visit to the Soviet Union this year by Dante Caputo, Argentine minister for foreign relations and worship. The forthcoming trip to the USSR of Argentine's President Raul Alfonsin is also a confirmation of the great attention paid by both states to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. The USSR supports Argentines' right of sovereignty in relation to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

The senator stressed in conclusion that Argentina attaches serious significance to developing ties with the Soviet Union and gives them an important place in its foreign policy. We intend in future also to support on a high level the spirit of mutual understanding and cordiality in relations between the two states.

Caputo Views Relations

PM101559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 86 Morning Edition

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Both Peoples"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun -- Relations between Argentina and the Soviet Union are a fine example of how differences in political views can be overcome in practice if one is guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence between peoples, Dante Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship said.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Argentina on 6 June, he gave an interview to TASS correspondents Oleg Kolesnikov and Isidoro Gibert. It is important to note, the minister stressed, that over the past 4 decades Argentina has traditionally striven to develop relations with the USSR.

Stressing the stable, all-around nature of Soviet-Argentine ties, Dante Caputo said that they have been consolidated by various long-term documents.

Our stronger political ties and the coordinated actions between both countries within the UN framework on a number of international problems should be stressed in particular, D. Caputo continued. The minister expressed the gratitude of the Argentine Government and people to the Soviet Union for its support of that country's effort to reach a peaceful settlement of the Malvinas problem. I would also like to note, D. Caputo said, the dialogue established between our countries on the disarmament problem in connection with Argentina's participation in the activity of the "Group of Six," the constant exchange of opinions regarding the crisis in Central America, the economic problems of developing countries, and cooperation in conducting research work in the Antarctic. Recalling that at the end of last year the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Argentina and Russia was celebrated, the minister noted that a joint documentary collection dedicated to this event is being prepared for publication in both countries.

In conclusion, the Argentine foreign minister expressed the firm belief that the forthcoming official visit to the USSR this year by the Republic's President Raul Alfonsin will undoubtedly help to further strengthen mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples and governments. It is important to stress, he said, that this will be the first visit by an Argentine head of state in the history of our relations.

III. 11 Jun 86

K-3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

SOMOZIST 'TERRORISTS' RELEASE FRG HOSTAGES

LD110519 Moscow TASS in English 0431 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Managua June 11 TASS -- Somozist terrorists on Tuesday night released eight West German nationals, kidnapped more than three weeks ago as they were performing their internationalist duty, according to a spokesman for the Nicaraguan Government.

The West German construction workers built houses for Nicaraguan peasants.

BRAZIL PROPOSES TENSION-FREE SOUTH ATLANTIC

PY100352 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Commentary by Mikhail Mayorov]

[Text] Danger flags are hoisted on the beaches of Copacabana, Ipanema, and Leblon in Rio de Janeiro when the sea is rough. When this happens, the residents of the marvelous city on the Atlantic coast and thousands of tourists, deprived of the pleasure of bathing in the sea, turn their eyes with hope toward the lifeguard towers. They hope that the red danger flag will be replaced with a white flag announcing that the danger is over.

The Atlantic is an unpredictable ocean. Huge waves are common, and unfortunately not only the weather but also politics affects the people.

Three years ago Rio de Janeiro residents were frightened by a tremendous explosion: two Mirage planes of the Brazilian Air Force had broken the sound barrier over Rio de Janeiro attempting to intercept a British Harrier fighter that had violated Brazilian airspace. At that time Argentina and Great Britain were at war in the South Atlantic over the Falkland-Malvinas Islands, and the echo of this conflict reached Brazil.

It became more than obvious to everyone that London and Washington's adventure in the South Atlantic represented a threat to all the countries of the continent. Since then, the archipelago became the support base for (?jets) in that region.

The beginning of the militarization of the region was the prelude to the creation of an aggressive group, with the participation of the racist Pretoria regime and the Latin American countries, on the Atlantic coast.

In the meantime, events changed course. After Argentina announced that it was breaking diplomatic relations with South Africa, Brazil proposed including on the agenda of the next UN General Assembly the subject of turning the South Atlantic into tension-free cooperation zone. Judging by the reaction of the first volunteers to support this important proposal, which is keeping with the spirit of the times, it was warmly welcomed by the world. Every continent agrees that the danger flag in the Atlantic must be replaced by a flag of peace and cooperation.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM SIGNED WITH MEXICO

PM261315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Program of Exchange"]

[Text] Mexico City, 20 May -- A program of exchanges in the spheres of culture, education, and social sciences between the USSR and Mexico for 1986-1988 has been signed here.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Jorge Alberto Losoya, general director and coordinator of international cooperation at the Mexican Foreign Ministry, assessed highly the state of cultural and scientific ties between the two countries. He stressed that Soviet-Mexican relations can in general be characterized as remarkable. The two countries' cooperation, J. Alberto (Losoya) noted, not only mutually enriches them, but also helps to establish the principles of peaceful coexistence.

NEW GUYANESE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM231444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 16 May, Malcolm Leroy Parris, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, presented his credentials in the Kremlin to V. Yazkuliyeu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Following the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches, there was a friendly conversation between Malcolm L. Parris and B. Yazkuliyeu.

HAITIAN DISCONTENT WITH GOVERNMENT INCREASING

PM060910 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yevg. Bay "Reportage from the Scene of Events": "Haiti: Situation Heating Up"]

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince -- The crisis started with a trifle: a discussion about which Haitians would cover the world soccer championship. The country's national Council of Government headed by General H. Namphy proposed its candidate to the local television virtually as an ultimatum. The management of the television corporation rejected the candidate -- it seems that the new "commentator" had close links with the Duvalier regime. The authorities, however, stood by their man: The pressure from their side was so blatant that Karlo Desinuar, director of Haitian television, was forced to resign. Before closing the door, however, he issued a long list of the types of pressure the government had used.

It has become well known, for instance, that the authorities have been trying to ban direct reportage from the place where workers at an enterprise clashed with troops and to prevent broadcasts being made about the causes of a fire that took place in the Haitian capital.

The country is scandalized. More than 200 workers of the national television network called a strike as a mark of solidarity with management. It started on 24 May. And now the continuing conflict is threatening to turn into the most serious political crisis since the ouster of the Duvalier regime.

"The television strike has revealed yet again the entire fragility of the present regime," Rene Theodore, secretary general of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists, told me. "The reactionary policy being pursued by the authorities is being opposed by the broad people's masses that are advocating genuine democracy in Haiti."

The strike in Haiti has perhaps been important but it is only one detail in Haiti's present panorama. The main discussions have centered on the antipeople policy of the current finance minister, who, following U.S. advice, is essentially proposing to dismantle the national economy and throw the country open to imported goods.

I recently witnessed the following scene. On a street in Port-au-Prince the inhabitants blocked the way of a truck carrying food allegedly from the United States.

"Where are you taking that wheat?" the people shouted at the truck driver. "None of us has seen any such 'aid.' U.S. grain is sold at speculative prices in the markets!"

Poverty and hunger remain the constant trigger for the people's anger. Hundreds of thousands of Haitians are malnourished, 85 percent of the population are out of work, and most do not know what medical services are. Crowds of hungry, ragged children roam the streets of Port-au-Prince asking for charity.

By all accounts, the ruling national Council of Government has not yet drawn up any socioeconomic programs. Broad sections of the people now oppose it and the odious ministers subordinate to it. On the walls of houses in the Haitian capital you can see slogans drawn with coal or daubed in paint saying "Down with Namphy!" and "We want a truly democratic government!"

The situation in Haiti is heating up with every passing day.

HIGHER RADIATION REPORTEDLY PERSISTS IN GOMEL

AU101428 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 10 (AFP) -- The level of radioactivity is "slightly above normal" in the Gomel region, north of the crippled Chernobyl nuclear reactor, but in Minsk and most other regions of Belorussia things are returning to normal, a local daily newspaper reported.

"There are slightly high levels of radioactivity in several zones in the Gomel region, especially near the evacuated zone 20 miles (30 kms) around the reactor, but the levels are not dangerous," SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA reported in editions on sale in Moscow Tuesday.

Gomel is 90 kms (56 miles) north of the Ukraine plant at Chernobyl. Listing health measures, the newspaper said milk and vegetables were restricted for adults, while children were not being allowed any dairy products. Local people had also been warned against eating anything grown in their private allotments.

Last week, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, PRAVDA, revealed that the authorities had to evacuate some parts of Belorussia.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE WORK UNDER WAY AT CHERNOBYL

LD101931 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- Specialists who are working to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl Atomic Power Station now exert efforts at decontamination of the territory and construction of the concrete containment to entomb the fourth reactor, said Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilisation of Atomic Energy Boris Semenov.

An additional concrete protection is being built under the reactor to isolate the soil in the reactor area, Semenov said. A tunnel is being dug out under the reactor so as to install in concrete coolers with the cooling system attached.

Protective devices were built at the station to prevent radioactive substances that are at the fourth area of the atomic power station from being carried into the river with rainwater.

Describing the radiation situation in the station area, Semenov said that is normalising. According to reports from Ostyor station situated 60 kilometers from Chernobyl the dosage rate was 0.14 milliroentgen an hour on June 2.

A substantial increase of the level of radioactivity above the natural-radiation background was not observed in the north-western areas of the USSR. The dosage rate is on the level of the natural-radiation background. In the west of the USSR, in the area of Brest, the situation is normalising, too. On May 20, the dosage rate there was on the level of the natural-radiation background.

Semenov pointed to the conclusions of the bureau of the World Health Organization in which it was noted that the level of radioactivity in European countries was not hazardous for the population's health.

Beginning from May 9, the information on the radiation situation was relayed from seven different meteorological stations by telex to IAEA every day. The first of these stations is situated 60 kilometres from Chernobyl. The six other stations have been chosen along the western border of the USSR. These are Leningrad, Riga, Vilnius, Brest, as well as two meteorological stations -- Rakhov and Kishinev -- situated close to the borders with Hungary and Romania. So, they comprise practically the entire border of the USSR through which radioactive substances might have escaped to the territories of neighbouring European countries.

CPSU CC CONDEMNNS INCORRECT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

PM101020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] In January and May this year, the CPSU Central Committee examined the questions of improving the organization of statistical accounting in the national economy and eradicating the collection of data not stipulated by state accounting.

Serious shortcomings have been noted in reporting and accounting [uchet i otchetnost], which have led to workers at enterprises, associations, and organizations being overworked and compiling various accounts and certificates. Alongside statistical organs, the collection of the same data is carried out by ministries, departments, all-union industrial associations, the apparatus of sector automated control systems, and local organs. They also compile a large amount of information in arbitrary ways.

These shortcomings are largely a consequence of the USSR Central Statistical Administration not implementing the proper measures to reduce and rationalize statistical accounting or showing the necessary persistence and principledness in eradicating the existing excesses.

The now widespread, fallacious practice of collecting large amounts of data shows that ministries and departments are not devoting the proper attention to improving the style and methods of sector leadership. Local soviet and economic organs often not only fail to combat excesses but themselves collect enormous amounts of information -- including everyday information -- which is not linked with the actual tasks of improving effective leadership. The excessive burden of accounting and the duplication of effort in collecting the same statistical information give rise to an unnecessary paper flow and waste the time of economic leaders, specialists, and workers in the management apparatus.

It has been considered necessary to implement measures to reduce statistical accounting, to impose strict state order on it, and to improve the role of the USSR Central Statistical Administration in carrying out this work. Ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers, and local party, soviet, and economic organs have been instructed to expose and eliminate accounting that is not sanctioned under this established procedure and to sharply reduce in agreement with the USSR Central Statistical Administration the list of information collected in sector automated control systems and the temporary day-to-day accounting sanctioned by USSR ministries. Enterprises, associations, and organizations are prohibited from presenting accounts that have not been sanctioned by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. Attention is drawn to the need to improve the quality of reports and accounts and their objectivity and authenticity.

This May the CPSU Central Committee checked out a USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the fulfillment of previously envisaged measures to reduce statistical accounting. The amount of state accounting had been approximately halved. However, on the whole, accounting -- particularly sector accounting -- continues to be cumbersome and its organization needs to be further improved.

Many ministries, departments, party committees, and local soviet and economic organs are unsatisfactorily carrying out the decision to terminate the collection of illegitimate accounts from associations and enterprises. Petty tutelage with respect to associations, enterprises, building projects, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes continues, as does the desire to continue to solve all questions of their current activity centrally.

The CPSU Central Committee noted that, despite certain positive changes, the unsuitable practice of collecting data that is not stipulated by state accounting has still not been entirely overcome. It was stressed that the compilation of accounts in unsanctioned ways replaces real organization with paper-pushing and bureaucratic leadership methods, hampers the development of the autonomy of enterprises and their labor collectives and the introduction of economic management methods, and diverts workers from accomplishing the specific tasks of developing production and improving its efficiency.

The Central Committee instructed party committees, ministries, departments, and local ispolkoms to take resolute measures to further reduce accounting and to improve the entire state statistical records system.

All state organs and party and social organizations were categorically prohibited from requesting any summaries or reports not stipulated by state accounting procedures. USSR and RSFSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers were instructed to abolish all illegitimate accounting, to take exhaustive measures to prevent it in the future, to systematically check the state of reporting and accounting, and to bring strictly to account persons who request information that goes beyond state accounting.

The attention of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms was drawn to the incorrect practice by party organs of compiling accounts on the basis of unsanctioned forms and indicators. They have been instructed to take measures to abolish such information and to step up control of the rational use of existing accounts in soviet and economic organs.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and the USSR People's Control Committee have been instructed to systematically reveal cases of the introduction of illegitimate accounting and to bring to account persons introducing and presenting such accounts.

ALIYEV TOURS ENTERPRISES IN CHUVASH ASSR

PM101520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Stay in Chuvashia"]

[Text] Cheboksary, 8 Jun -- The Chuvashia labor collectives' contribution to the implementation of the program for the acceleration of socioeconomic progress put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress was the focus of attention when G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers visited Cheboksary from 5 through 7 June.

During meetings with the collectives of the Cheboksary Cotton Combine and Knitted Factory, there was a comprehensive examination of ways of improving the production of consumer goods, which must be a match for the best in the world. It was stressed that favorable conditions for the solution of this task have been created by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving planning and economic incentives and improving management of consumer goods production in light industry. At the same time, the textile workers, who are preparing for the switch to new management methods, noted that their efforts are sometimes inhibited by trade bodies operating in the old way.

At the Cheboksary Machine-Building Plant, G.A. Aliyev familiarized himself with the enterprise's activity in retooling light industry. He took a particular interest in work on the production of shuttleless looms, which are being made in cooperation with CEMA member-countries.

G.A. Aliyev also visited the Cheboksary Industrial Tractor Plant. During the conversation at the enterprise, measures to improve the quality of the machinery produced there and to increase production volumes were examined. Experimental models of a new family of tractors were demonstrated.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo member paid great attention to questions of improving the labor and living conditions of working people and developing health and mass physical education work. He familiarized himself with the state of the plant health services and visited the city mud baths. Attention was focused on the need to make more productive use of labor collectives' potential in tackling social matters. G.A. Aliyev visited a member of stores and talked with shoppers.

The basic guidelines of the restructuring of higher and secondary specialized education, laid down in the CPSU Central Committee draft, were eagerly discussed at a meeting with the Chuvash University collective.

G.A. Aliyev visited the V.I. Lenin Museum, laid wreaths at the monument to the leader of October and the Monument of Combat Glory, and planted a tree in Victory Avenue.

There was a meeting with the autonomous republic's party, soviet, and economic aktiv, at which there was an analysis of topical tasks connected with the organization of practical work on implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

G.A. Aliyev was accompanied on his trips by I.P. Prokopyev, first secretary of Chuvash CPSU Obkom; A.P. Petrov, chairman of the Chuvash ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.P. Prokopyev, chairman of the Chuvash Council of Ministers.

Aliyev Speech in Cheboksary

LD071830 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Address by Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to light industry aktiv workers of Chuvash ASSR, in Cheboksary on 7 June; recorded -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In launching the cause of restructuring -- which is not a simple cause -- the party collates its designs and its plans with the Communists and with the working people and goes to them for advice. The Leninist tradition of being in continual contact with people at the present time. Having recourse to this tradition is a vital requirement for the CPSU and its Central Committee. For the very essence of party work, its inexhaustible life-giving spring, lies in the strengthening of links with the masses, in reliance upon their experience and collective reason, and in the living creativity of the people. The 27th CPSU Congress approach issues concerning the further development of the social sphere in an innovative way. The sphere of the direct and vital interests of the individual is, for us, a sphere of politics on the grand scale. That is the way in which the party views it today.

Comrades! Any economic problem now receives a new assessment, so to speak, in human terms. When we speak about the social sphere, therefore, we must have in mind not just the production of consumer goods, or, say, the development of services. We must talk about the whole extent of a person's life, the conditions of his labor and his daily life, his health, his level of education and culture. Furthermore, all these issues must be resolved as a single set of issues. We have no doubts about the reality of carrying out the plans and programs that have been mapped out by the party. However, the slogan "Everything for the person" will remain merely words if we do not give people now, from the very first steps taken in the restructuring, the possibility to perceive concrete movements forward in the solution of social problems.

Much is already being done here by the state. But we are placing great hopes upon the labor collectives themselves. It is essential that we ensure that their real capabilities are used effectively, and that their leaders and their party, trade union and Komsomol organizations engage more actively in social issues. At every enterprise there must be a complete complex of establishments for satisfying the social and daily life requirements of the working people. And it is also a question of building hospitals, polyclinics, sports installations, a well-organized public catering system, and everyday services of many different kinds. In fact, all production and social problems are concentrated and solved here, in the labor collective. And the success of acceleration depends upon the degree of skill with which the collective uses its rights, with which it seeks in militant fashion the goal-orientated development of the social and cultural sphere, and with which it concerns itself with the constant growth of labor productivity. [Applause]

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS PRESIDIUM SESSION IN KIEV

AU041332 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 May 86 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "A Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Excerpts] On 29 May, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium held a routine session.

The Presidium examined the results of the discussions which took place in the republic's soviets of people's deputies on tasks stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. It was noted that these tasks had been profoundly and thoroughly analyzed at the sessions of oblast, rayon, city, settlement, and village soviets of people's deputies.

At the same time it was noted that a sharp turn in the work performed by the soviets of people's deputies and their organs to hasten socioeconomic development still had not fully ensued. Individual executive committees are slow in restructuring their activity, and still have not got rid of the practice of drawing up many measures and holding numerous conferences and sessions which divert workers from accomplishing concrete tasks in the field. Insufficient persistence has been displayed everywhere in implementing party directives concerning the development of criticism and self-criticism. Here and there, control over the activity of subordinate organs is being exerted poorly, the actual execution of decisions is being checked upon insufficiently, and the nature and style of work performed by cadres are being restructured too slowly.

In conformity with the requirements of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, the Presidium has obligated the republic's soviets of people's deputies to make a really sharp turn in their practical activity, to consistently foster in the work of administrative and economic organs an atmosphere of adherence to principles, of irreconcilability to shortcomings, to eliminate formalism, to develop criticism and self-criticism, by all means and to be more exacting with regard to cadres.

The session discussed a letter by a group of soviet deputies in Shoplyanskiy Rayon, Cherkassy Oblast, on the fullest utilization of individually cultivated land resources.

The presidium has approved the appeal made by a group of Shoplyanskiy Rayon soviet deputies and instructed the republic's oblast, rayon, settlement, and village soviets, along with their executive committees, to intensify the organizational work to ensure that subsidiary citizens' farms are run efficiently, and that each piece of land cultivated individually is utilized rationally. It has recommended that the role of deputies in this undertaking be increased, as well as that of the population's amateur activity organs, and of citizens' general meetings, and that wide publicity be given to this work.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses must give citizens more assistance in tilling private plots, must more fully meet the population's needs for high quality vegetable seeds, must help them acquire young cattle and poultry stock, must provide veterinary service, assign pastures and the necessary amount of coarse and juicy feed.

The session was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

Participating in the discussion on the item on the agenda were V.A. Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member; S.N. Mukha, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and others.

The session was chaired by V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

BIRYUKOVA ATTENDS LIGHT INDUSTRY GALA MEETING

LD062142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Responsible tasks face the workers of light industry in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The successful realization of undertakings laid down in the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods manufacture and the service sector for 1986-2000 depends to a large extent on the rate and quality of their work. The industry's enterprise collectives, as required by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, have set the course of searching for reserves for further improvement in the industry's work for everybody and of a sharp increase in the quality of output. This was discussed by the participants of a gala meeting devoted to their vocational holiday -- Light Industry Workers Day. It took place on 6 June in Moscow. In the presidium were Comrade Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Bobykin, head of the CPSU Central Committee department, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, leading workers and innovators, winners of socialist competition and representatives of the capital's public. Comrade Razumeyev, USSR first deputy light industry minister, delivered a report.

On the same day, a group of workers from the USSR Light Industry Ministry associations and enterprises were presented with USSR state prizes at the Kremlin.

MARCHUK ATTENDS ENVIRONMENT DAY CEREMONY

PM091510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Striving for Peace on the Planet"]

[Text] A ceremony on 5 June to plant a tree of peace in the capital's Friendship Park was devoted to the International Environmental Protection Day. The ceremony was attended by representatives of Moscow's party, soviet, and public organizations, production pace-setters, and leaders of a number of ministries, departments, and other organizations involved in environmental protection.

It was emphasized at the ceremony that concern for the protection of the environment is inseparable from efforts to strengthen peace, friendship, and cooperation between peoples. In the conditions of the growing tensions in international relations which are fraught with a world thermonuclear catastrophe, the struggle for peace is tantamount to a struggle for the preservation of the human environment. This is why the Soviet people enthusiastically backed the proposal of the leadership of the UN Environment Program (UNEP) to plant a tree of peace in every country on this day.

The meeting participants unanimously approved the Soviet Government statement "Peace and the Environment," which was read out by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

LOCAL ORGANS CRITICIZED FOR DISCOURAGING INITIATIVE

WALL1213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent V. Danilov "How Much Does One Take On?: Party Life -- On the Trail of a Letter"]

[Text] Irbit, Sverdlovsk Oblast -- To put it bluntly, Vadim Petrovich Bakharev's nature is not as smooth as honey. Once, late at night, he dropped in on the shop that he is in charge of (Shop No 2), caught sight of a drunk worker, and in response to that person's refusal to leave the enterprise, grabbed him by the scruff of the neck and threw him out. Another time he issued an order in which, giving a report on persons who had been negligent, he resorted to comparisons that were offensive for them. Several times he directly told G. Batalova, secretary of the shop's party organization, that she ought to work with the maximum effort and should set an example for others.

Or take another situation. At one of the conferences, director N. Polyakov, vexed by his independence in actions when censuring a subordinate, burst out: "We are going to have to get along completely without shop chief Bakharev." Bakharev immediately parried by saying, "I think it would be better to get along without plant director Polyakov."

Actually, Bakharev's independence is not the topic of discussion here. Nor is his stubbornness in striving for the goal. Without waiting for instructions to come down from above, he undertook, for example, to introduce brigade forms of organizing labor. Moreover, he proposed creating the brigades in accordance with technological principle.

On Bakharev's initiative, shops No 2 and 3 were united, thus providing the Irbit Chemical-Pharmaceutical Plant with approximately R300,000 in annual savings and freeing 36 persons for other duties. Thanks to the remodeling of the existing equipment, the production of output here on the same areas more than double, labor productivity increased by 98 percent, and production costs dropped by almost one-fourth. It has been computed that, of the total savings obtained by the enterprise during the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan from the introduction of new technology, 92 percent is the share of shop No 2.

Bakharev also has to his credit the fact that this shop today has the lowest personnel turnover rate in the plant. The people here value their place, and they value it not in spite of the high demands that are made on each of them, but because of those demands.

The merging of the two shops occurred at the beginning of this year. However, the initiator of that reorganization by that time was no longer on the job. By an order issued by the director on 4 December 1945, which was refined on 27 January, he was removed from the position that he occupied on the basis of a decision by the plant's party bureau. The reason given was "for having ignored the opinion of the labor collective, for having dealt crudely with his subordinates, and also for having regularly failed to fulfill his labor duties." The director proposed to Bakharev that he transfer to the technical-production department as a senior engineer. Bakharev refused. But after he was threatened with being fired, he wrote a letter in which he stated that he agreed to the transfer, "inasmuch as the management deems my further work as shop chief to be impossible."

What happened, then? The brigades existed for only a few months. Some of the workers objected to them. And it was primarily those who did not like the procedure by which the daily results of the labor performed by each individual can be plainly seen and the remunerations are computed on the basis of those specific results, rather than on the basis of the work results of the shop as a whole. The persons who were dissatisfied with the new form of organizing and paying for labor became frequent visitors to the public organizations and the management, making complaints about Bakharev: The shop chief, they said, was trying to force the introduction of the new system. Anonymous letters from the plant began arriving. Commissions began to investigate them. That, obviously, did not gratify anyone other than the authors of the anonymous letters. In a word, the situation at the enterprise was getting red hot.

The plant's party bureau felt that it was its duty to cool the situation down. It also began with a commission. Then it had its own session and decreed: Bakharev would be given a strict reprimand and a notation of that fact would be made in his record card; a recommendation would be made to the plant management that they remove him from his job. In the long list of Bakharev's offenses, in addition to what the director went on to mention in the order, was the statement: "autocratic management style."

For a shop chief who had had that job for 12 years, that kind of statement was completely unexpected. He attempted to ascertain the true opinion of his subordinates and, convinced that the absolute majority of them supported him, asked the party bureau to reconsider the personal matter that had arisen in that strange manner. Once again there was a meeting, and it was decreed that Bakharev should be evicted from the CPSU ranks -- "for nonparty behavior, which was expressed in inciting the collective to evaluate incorrectly a decision that was previously adopted at a bureau session."

With every passing hour, things did not get easier. However, the meeting of the plant's party organization voted for a strict reprimand, with an entry to be made in his record card. The bureau of the Irbit CPSU city committee reduced even this measure of punishment, giving Bakharev a strict reprimand.

Those were the events that occurred at the chemical-pharmaceutical plant. As one becomes acquainted with them from the numerous documents and the statements made by a large number of participants in and witnesses to this story, one inevitably becomes suspicious: Something is not exactly right.

Let us begin with the "autocratic management style." That style, according to certain people, became the reason for the downfall of the brigades that had allegedly been created by the single-handed decision of the shop chief. But what kind of "single-handed management" exists here, if the statute governing the brigades was approved by the worker meetings and if that statute bears the official seals of the director and the chairman of the trade union's plant committee? True, a statement against the progressive form of organization and payment of labor had been made by the secretary of the shop's party organization, G. Batalova, and the secretary of the plant's party bureau, V. Dergachev, had remained neutral with regard to the new situation. But that attests more to their shortsightedness and their adherence to the old, than to V. Bakharev's "autocratic style."

Or let us take "the ignoring of the collective's opinion." The opinion held by the majority, as I became convinced during my face-to-face conversations, was precisely in favor of Bakharev. If there was anyone doing the ignoring, it was first of all the plant management and the party bureau. About 30 people -- including honored plant veterans, the chairman of the trade union's shop committee, and a deputy to the city soviet -- went to see the director, with a request that he cancel the order removing Bakharev from his job. After letting the people cool their heels for 3 hours in the reception room, N. Polyakov refused their request. Then the deputation set off to see First Secretary of the CPSU City Committee N. Volozhanin. This is how that visit is described by Communist Party and apparatus member N. Kishkina:

"The first secretary listened to us impatiently, with half an ear. Then he said, 'If we leave Bakharev in his job, that means that we will have to chase out the entire party bureau. That is impossible!' As you can see, the fate of one man, and the opinion of respected people at the plant, do not have any significance for him."

Let us consider the sharply divided reasons given by the participants in the open party meeting that discussed the question of the shop chief. For example, the chief of the financial department of the plant administration, N. Korostelev, asked to have him removed from the ranks of the CPSU. On what grounds? Because Bakharev, in Korostelev's opinion, was an outright "highway robber." Secretary of the shop's Komsomol organization S. Zhdanova expressed her indignation at the obvious prejudice shown in approaching the evaluation of Bakharev's activity. She said, "I have heard insults coming in from all sides at Vadim Petrovich, and I had to blush at what the senior comrades were doing: How could they go this far?"

"In my opinion," a worker and bureau member of the CPSU city committee, N. Dolgoplov, said, "the plant today does not have an engineer who is the equal of Vadim Petrovich with regard to his knowledge and organizing capabilities. And I am convinced that I am not the only person who thinks this way. It is just that this opinion of mine was not expressed in the minutes of the meeting. The minutes have been amended, covering up the statements that a few people did not like."

Finally, the "regular failure to fulfill his work duties." The truth of the matter is that it is not serious to make such accusations against the administrator of an advanced shop, which constantly extends the plant's production plan and which bears the title of communist labor collective. Incidentally, it was only last summer that Bakharev himself was given the title of shock worker in communist labor.

What, then, is the crux of the matter? Clarity was introduced by a statement made by party Bureau Secretary V. Dergacheva: "He takes on too much."

That is it! It seems that the plant administrators did not like having Bakharev take on a burden that was a bit too heavy. They did not like him applying his efforts everywhere without waiting for instructions from above, or without always asking for authorization. The only surprising thing is, why do some people not like that?

"There is nothing surprising about this," the plant's chief mechanic, V. Belonogov, explains. "Our management fails to cope with its own duties. It lives for today. It does not see the future prospects. So an energetic and efficient person like Bakharev is a direct reproach to the management."

The chief mechanic is probably right. The investigation of the anonymous letters that were previously mentioned revealed a large number of shortcomings in the work of the plant's management, and the most serious of them was that the situation at the enterprise was unhealthy. It was necessary to react to the commission's conclusions. So they decided to get rid of Bakharev, a person who "does not recognize authority" and who takes on a lot.

To the honor of Deputy Minister of the USSR Medical and Microbiological Industry Yu. Shevyakov, he saw in what had occurred a crude failure to observe the RSFSR KZoT [Labor Code] and therefore issued instructions: Cancel the official orders; reinstate Bakharev as shop chief, with payment to him of back wages; hold the guilty individuals accountable; and report by 10 March 1986 on the execution of the instructions.

However, none of those things was done. B. Churakov, director of the Uralsintez Association, of which the Irbit Plant is a part, and N. Polyakov made what might be mildly called a knight's move in chess, or, if one states it outright, committed a forgery. They took that statement by Bakharev in which, under duress, he agreed to work in the technical-production department and presented it as though it was voluntary. And so they wrote in the final order, "In accordance with his personal statement, he is to be transferred to the technical-production department as senior engineer." Then they rushed to send to the minister in Moscow, over the signature of First Secretary of the CPSU City Committee N. Volozhanin, a letter in which it is asserted that "V.P. Bakharev was released from his occupied position correctly, in conformity with the most recent party requirements pertaining to administrative cadres."

That is not true! He was released despite those requirements, the chief ones of which include efficiency, initiative, and the readiness to assume a task that is a bit more complicated and to be responsible for its complete fulfillment.

RSFSR PAPER URGES GREATER OPENNESS

PM091420 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Tamara Karyakina "Journalist's Reflections": "The Truth That Creates"]

[Text] I discovered by chance that a Kalinin enterprise under the Ministry of the Textile Industry had assimilated a new product -- pullovers of an original style and texture -- but because of them, the enterprise had failed to fulfill the plan. The new product, in great demand in the stores, had proved to be more labor-intensive, and the planning organs had failed to take this into account and had not recalculated the figures to allow for the necessary settling-in period. "It is our own fault," the chief engineer at the enterprise said to me. "No one forced the new idea on us -- we could have carried on manufacturing the old style. After all, it was selling well." "But do people prefer the style which is causing problems at the moment?" "There is no doubt about that"... "In that case, we must defend the idea -- let us try to do it together, through the newspaper." "Most definitely not." The voice of my interlocutor broke in. "This is not for the press..."

It turned out that after an article citing her words, she was given a "hearing" at the ministry collegium from which she has still not recovered.

Who invented the phrase "this is not for the press"? Who established the borderline on one side for which there is scope for openness, while on the other there is information for internal consumption only, so to speak? Of course, there is information which cannot be disclosed. This is clear. But in this case there is a (usually deliberate) transfer of concepts from one sphere to another. As a rule, when conversation gets onto the subject of official blunders or oversights by persons and organizations perfectly well known to everyone, the panicky proviso is made -- "not for the press."

Publicity is often feared, however strange it may be, by people who are quite bold, really persistent, possessed of a strong will, and accustomed to a lot of responsibility. And you often leave them with a heavy heart: The main part of the conversation, interesting to the reader and sometimes of state importance, has begun with the words: "Please, this must be off the record!" And to this day my word holds me back and I am unable to give all the names and exact addresses -- but does this help matters? The 27th party congress stressed quite definitely: We have no areas or persons free from criticism, no "protected" addresses, no "prohibited" subjects. This was clearly confirmed, for example, by our information media in their coverage of the disaster that occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Even in this extreme case! Without any concealment, without fear that enemies would wrongly interpret the facts, the Soviet press truthfully related everything that happened, thereby showing the whole world an example of openness and of deeply trusting relations between the state and the people.

We have no fear of any truth, however bitter it may be at times. And in everyday life, it seems to me, we should not play hide-and-seek with one another or keep the weapon of openness in its scabbard. We may hide our sins, but they are still there.

It seems to me that we journalists must share the blame here. A correspondent arrives at a collective to write on the successes of a team that has overfulfilled its plan, for example. He talks with the workers. It is all true -- they are good workers, the record is not exaggerated. But there are also a great many peripheral details which are not included in the cheerful report: The record was achieved using antiquated equipment and with an overconsumption of energy; the workers had done overtime; through the fault of associated plants, a mass of components had been scrapped; or people are leaving the team; the team leader, although apparently businesslike, is in reality arrogant and rude; they are not concerned with the worker here.... One of us drops the planned subject and produced a pointed, sharp piece. Another writes nothing -- it has been a failure! A third reports on the record, on "the great intensity of competition." And those about whom the latter, the third correspondent, writes -- will they not conclude for themselves that there are some facts for rostrums, for reports and for publicity and there are some for discussion when you are breaking for a cigarette?

We know about the law of inertia from our school physics courses. But what about the nonmaterial sphere, consciousness: How does it react to the acceleration of the pace set by the objective conditions of our development? At his meeting with workers in the city of Tolyatti, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed to the flaw of inertia: Even since the congress, formalism has been a hindrance, there has been much talk of the need for improvement and very little action. Although, of course, since the April plenum, a considerable amount has changed in our work. Restructuring has begun -- not only a new type of economic thinking is taking shape, but also a new type of political thinking. The discussion at the open party meeting "For Purity and Light in the Party House", which Communist Ivan Zaletov proposed conducting on the pages of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, is printing and publicizing pointed issues of inner party life from which some sanctimonious people shrink: Is such frankness possible?

It is possible!

The party congress gave us a most convincing example in this respect, regarding frank discussion as the basis for further deep analysis, and this, in turn, as the basis for principled decisions. And behind the way in which negative phenomena are being disclosed and, thanks to publicity, control over their elimination is being increased, one can perceive the life-confirming principle formulated by Lenin for Communists at all times: Painful issues must not be bypassed or concealed, but raised point-blank.

But the phrase or, to be more precise, the concept "this is not for the press" is still in circulation. M. Kuleshov, the director of a Rzhevka enterprise, at first wanted to forestall our conversation with this phrase -- so as not to "ruin things"! He belongs precisely to the category of enterprising workers who, as was said at Tolyatti, number among the transgressors for one simple reason only: Their actions are not in line with outmoded rules and instructions. Defending the interests of society, people like Kuleshov willingly or unwillingly encroach on the interest of the department upon which they largely depend. But what happens if, for example, the rayon hospital, where plant workers are treated, cannot manage without a boiler room, and a plant is able to help and must in all conscience help? It helps. Or if it gives a machine tool for practical lessons to a school under its patronage. Or helps the city in the provision of public amenities. The press reports on these voluntary and perfectly natural actions and... in so doing unwittingly tells the inspector of finances where to apply sanctions: "Right!" -- the inspector takes out a blank form. And so enthusiasts are forced to hide where they ought to be teaching experience and making it public.

A principled discussion was held at the Spirovskiy CPSU Raykom Plenum. Miscalculations in the development of the rayon's economy were disclosed and their causes analyzed. Together, Communists conscientiously sought a way out of the difficult situation that had taken shape in industry. Leaders showing insufficient initiative were named. V. Kupreyev, director of the "Krasnoye Znamya" glass plant, was called to account, although he is new to the position. This is because he has failed to reconstruct the enterprise and has dealt poorly with improving the workers' social conditions. Maintaining objectivity, the speaker -- S. Nikulin, raykom first secretary -- expressed himself as follows: "I think that we should raise in a principled party manner with the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry the issue of the responsibility of the 'Rossteklotar' Association for the forgotten enterprise. After all, it is not carrying out its own orders on reconstruction? A report on the plenum later appeared in the rayon newspaper.

A few days later, the telephone began ringing imperiously in the office of the first secretary and a distant voice said: "Igor Yelizarovich Brogolyubov wants a word with you." The chief of the "Rossteklotar" Association did not stand on ceremony. "What is this responsibility you are pinning on me? What right have you to criticize me in a newspaper? Do you know my position? It was not you who appointed me!" Igor Yelizarovich did not notice how he had switched to the familiar form of "you." "I will make a report in the appropriate quarter."

Probably we have here another advocate of "selective" truth.

Until recently, the "Verkhnetroitskiy" Sovkhoz in Kashinskiy Rayon was in a zone out of reach of public criticism. The farm was shown from the front and visitors were not allowed to go far into the yard. At one time it was decided to restore the birthplace of all-union elder Kalinin to make it worthy of his memory. And -- what can one say -- they restored it. They evidently forgot that the best memorial has always been work, real action. Not everything is running smoothly at the "Verkhnetroitskiy": despite the fact that it has good cadres, an enviable material and technical base and equipment, and housing, the sovkhoz fails to achieve a grain harvest of more than 13 quintals per hectare. Milk yields are low. Instead of a profit, the sovkhoz is R500,000 in debt.

Today, when the State Agro-Industrial Committee has adopted self-sufficiency and self-financing as the principle of economic management, these factors -- like it or not -- will have to be taken better into account, and we will have to work to greater effect. We have reached this conclusion now, but we could have done so before if we had not kept silent about the real state of affairs -- in particular, on farms like "Verkhnetroitskiy."

It can be said without exaggeration that today our society is experiencing a time of essentially revolutionary enthusiasm engendered by the ideas of the 27th party congress and the new approaches to political leadership of the country's economy. Fresh, viable, and forward-looking ideas are helping to cope with difficulties even where there is no excess of means and raw and other materials. That is why we can in no way allow these ideas to be impeded by the intangible but real barrier of indifference, idle talk, "double standards," and a gap between word and deed. And this subject has been and will continue to be -- for the press!

III. 11 Jun 86

R 14

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

FEDORENKO TRIAL OPENS ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES

LD101501 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Simferopol (Crimea) June 10 TASS -- The trial of Fedor Fedorenko on charges of treason began here today. He is the only war criminal that the American authorities have agreed to deport to the USSR from the United States throughout the entire post-war period.

According to the charges, Fedorenko surrendered to the Germans during the very first days of the Great Patriotic War, joined the SS and, on getting special training to serve as a guard at concentration camps and in punitive detachments, took part in the mass murder of totally innocent people.

Fedor Fedorenko, the charges say, left a trail of blood in the Nazi death camp of Treblinka, and in the Stuthoff and Poletsk concentration camps.

After the ending of the Second World War the fascist butcher found haven in the United States where, according to data in the American press, more than 10,000 Nazi war criminals are hiding from retribution to this day.

It took American justice decades to revoke the former SS man's U.S. citizenship and deport him from the country.

By putting Fedor Fedorenko on trial, the Soviet Union demonstrated once again its loyalty to its international obligations to persecute and punish Nazi war criminals.

USSR JEWISH LEADERS PROTESTS U.S. CONGRESS PRAYERS

LD102026 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- "Elementary common sense and political realism convince one that 'the Jewish question in the USSR' will bring no fame. The attempts to reanimate the stillborn 'problem' of Soviet Jews will fail," runs a statement issued by a group of public figures of the USSR.

The statement was issued when it became known that on the Capitol Hill a group of members of the House of Representatives and Senate held a public prayer for Soviet Jews on June 5.

The statement was signed, among others, by Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine Rita Barg, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Rakhil Geller, Professor, First Deputy chairman of the Anti-Zionist Soviet Public Committee Samuil Zivs, Chief Rabbi of the Moscow Choral Synagogue Adolf Shayevich.

"Propaganda organs, unfriendly to the USSR, have lately been intensively spreading the fable that allegedly another 400,000 Soviet Jews want to leave the USSR," the statement says. We want to state here with the utmost responsibility and knowledge that this figure is a propaganda canard. This is a false figure, overstated more than 100 times!"

III. 11 Jun 86

R 15

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

"In the post-war years the USSR, guided by lofty humane ideas, has favourably considered a great number of family reunion applications. More than 270,000 Soviet Jews got a possibility to leave the USSR to have a family reunion. Reunion reserves are now practically running out and inventions about political barriers being raised are irrelevant."

"It is well known," the statement runs, "that the USSR advocates development of humanitarian cooperation. The Soviet delegation was ready together with the delegations of 33 states to sign the concluding document in Bern where questions of human contacts were discussed including family reunion questions." On the basis of the Helsinki process of cooperation and security in Europe. But it was exactly the U.S. Administration which by its veto thwarted the signing of the document.

Nevertheless, the USSR will continue considering favourably and in humanitarian spirit all family reunion questions.

MAXIMUM PRISON SENTENCES RAISED TO 20 YEARS

AU071608 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (AFP) -- Prison sentences in the Soviet Union can now reach 20 years instead of 15, Soviet authorities have decreed.

But the longer sentences can only be handed to convicts whose death sentences are commuted, a Soviet legal journal published here said.

The journal said the extended prison term was decreed on May 23 by the highest Soviet executive body, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet -- the Soviet parliament.

The previously 15-year maximum sentence was reserved to punish especially serious offences or "especially dangerous" habitual offenders.

Soviet jail terms go from three months to 10 years.

Moscow announced recently that several measures -- including the death penalty -- would be decreed shortly to fight corruption.

LENINGRAD COURT SENTENCES ENTERPRISE BRIBETAKER

LD110908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee's decision on measures to intensify the struggle against unearned income directs those employed by the law enforcement agencies to cooperate closely with labor collectives. Work in this direction is proceeding actively in Leningrad oblast. The Leningrad Oblast court recently heard the case of (Chikanova), deputy director general of the Kuznechnoye Granite Quarries Association.

While in charge of the issues of improving the housing and welfare conditions for the enterprise's workforce, (Chikanova) unashamedly extorted bribes and all kinds of gifts. This unseemly activity resulted in justified indignation within the collective. The enterprise employees assisted the organs of justice in exposing the bribetaker. She has been sentenced to 4 years deprivation of freedom with simultaneous confiscation of her property. Measures to prevent bribetaking and embezzlement of public funds are being implemented in Leningrad Oblast; the workers are constantly receiving legal education.

NIKONOV ATTENDS RSFSR AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

PM051044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Economic Methods"]

[Text] Volgograd, 30 May -- The problems of accelerating the restructuring of agro-industrial complex management and the improvement of the economic management machinery within the agro-industrial complex were discussed at an All-Russian conference-seminar which ended in Volgograd today. It was attended by party and soviet officials, scientists, and agro-industrial enterprise leaders.

The Report by L.B. Yerminev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Agro-industrial Committee, and the other speeches noted that the restructuring in the agro-industrial complex is progressing in an atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm generated by the Soviet people's ardent desire to successfully fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Particular attention was devoted to the need for the transition of all components of the agro-industrial complex, primarily kolkhozes and sovkhoses, to complete financial autonomy and self-financing. The task being set is to transfer at least 60 percent of subdivisions to collective contracts by the end of this year, to introduce end-product related remuneration for the labor of their collectives, including leaders and specialists, and to complete this work throughout the republic's agro-industrial complex in the next 2-3 years. The economies of many kolkhozes and sovkhoses applying advanced methods of economic management have been significantly consolidated. Nevertheless, negative phenomena have started appearing in the last 2 years wherever the advanced forms of labor organization have been underestimated. The growth of gross output there is lagging behind the pace of investment, and the prime costs of production are rising.

Economic conditions in the countryside are changing radically following the restructuring of agro-industrial complex management and the introduction of the new economic machinery. This gives rise to the need for serious changes in the style of party, soviet, and economic leadership of the agro-industrial complex and a substantial enhancement of all organizational and political work. The role of the agro-industrial complex is growing even more at the present stage of society's development, and it is important to resolve in a businesslike fashion the tasks of accelerating the output of agricultural products and sharply improving the supply of these products to the population.

The importance of stepping up the integration of agriculture and the processing industry and of production and science was noted, as was the need to obtain maximum returns from the accumulated potential. Sovkhoses and kolkhozes and the new agro-industrial complex organs have been set the task of boosting the efficiency of the introduction of intensive technologies and improving the utilization of irrigated lands. Expenditures for this purpose must without fail be recouped through a significant increase in harvest yields. Unconditional observance of all agro-technical demands and scientifically substantiated crop farming systems were mentioned among the basic measures.

Stockraising demands unflagging attention. On the whole, the state of affairs in this sector is shaping up better than last year. It is very important to consolidate and augment the achievements, while a number of oblasts must substantially pull themselves together. This requires primarily the strengthening of the feed base of stockraising: boosting field productivity and substantially improving the quality of procured feed and its protein balance.

The question of displaying the same attitude toward feed as toward grain has become urgent. One of the basic tasks now is to harvest in good time the first and subsequent grass mowings. Specific proposals were submitted to accelerate the building of a network of reliable storage facilities for hay, silage, haylage, and other feeds, and also for their rational utilization.

The speeches attached paramount importance to the improvement of work with cadres. Ideological and moral qualities, real deeds, and the ability to actively implement the party's political line must be perceived as decisive criteria for promoting cadres.

It was emphasized that all work on improving agro-industrial complex management and the economic management machinery within the agro-industrial complex must be channeled more efficiently toward the speediest solution of the main task -- the fulfillment of the Food Program.

V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the conference-seminar.

The participants in the meeting visited a number of Volgograd rayons and familiarized themselves with the front-ranking experience of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, specialized agro-industrial complex enterprises, scientific institutions, and land reclamation organizations and also with the work to accelerate the sector's transition to the intensive path of development and the social restructuring of the countryside.

MURAKHOVSKIY ATTENDS LAND RECLAMATION MEETING

PM100951 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Jun 86 p 2

[TASS report: "Reclamation Workers' Holiday"]

[Text] Reclamation workers have an important role to play in achieving the task set agro-industrial workers by the 27th CPSU Congress of fully providing the country's population with food products. Their work will determine in many respects whether conditions conducive to obtaining good, steady harvests and increased yields from plowland are created. This was said at a ceremonial meeting marking Reclamation Workers Day held in Moscow on 30 May.

N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, delivered a report. It was noted that the sector workers holiday coincided with the 20th anniversary of the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum, which laid the foundation for a new stage in water resources construction. Today the area of irrigated and drained land on the country's farms exceeds 34 million hectares. The scale of reclamation work will continue to expand on the basis of the plans which have already been drawn up and adopted. The task is to enhance the effectiveness with which improved lands are used, to seek to obtain the planned yield on them, and to increase the technical standards and quality of water resources construction work.

Participants in the meeting gave assurances that sector workers will make every effort to achieve high results when carrying out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The meeting was attended by the following: V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee; V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section; leaders of agro-industrial ministries and departments; and sector pacesetters and innovators.

'GORIZONT' COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD101217 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1136 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun (TASS) -- In accordance with the program for further development of the systems for communications and television broadcasting using artificial earth satellites, the launch of the latest "Gorizont" communications satellite was carried out today in the Soviet Union.

The satellite was put into a circular and almost stationary orbit, with the initial parameters: Distance from the Earth's surface -- 36,540 km; Period of rotation around the earth -- 24 hours 34 minutes, inclination of the orbit -- 1.5 degrees.

The apparatus installed on the "Gorizont" satellite is working normally.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE SPACE EXPERIMENTS

LD101016 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- The long orbital flight of Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solov'ev, is going on.

The programme of crew activities in the past days included astrophysical and geophysical research and biological experiments.

By means of "Maria" apparatus, the cosmonauts carried out a series of measurements of the fluxes of high-energy electrons and positrons with a view to studying the mechanisms of the generation of these particles in the near-earth space.

Today astrophysical experiments with the use of "Maria" magnetic spectrometer will be continued.

Also planned is geophysical research which envisages visual observations and photography of individual areas of land and the world ocean and the determination of spectral and optical characteristics of the Earth's atmosphere.

Physical exercises are compulsory in long space flight conditions. With the aim of choosing optimum training conditions, the cosmonauts performed the experiment "Sport" in the morning.

According to the results of telemetric measurements and crew reports from orbit, the flight of the "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-15" -- "Cosmos-1,686" is proceeding normally.

The state of Leonid Kizim's and Vladimir Solov'ev's health is good and they are feeling well.

Construction Test Praised

LD101246 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- Cosmonaut Alexiy Leonov has described the assembly of a large-size frame from lattice metal structures by Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solov'ev in outer space as a new step toward establishing big orbital research complexes.

Leonov, history's first man to make a space walk in 1965, said to a TASS correspondent that the cosmonauts Kizim and Solovov were the first to have tried a technique for assembling large-size structures directly in orbit.

"Such structures will be used for building modular complexes in outer space. It is so far too early to say whether this will be a factory or a solar power plant," Leonov said. "What is already clear is that the latest experiment has brought us closer to the realization of these plans."

Leonov highly assessed the performance put up by Kizim and Solovov who spent a total of 31 hours 40 minutes outside their station.

The dynamic properties of the 12-metre frame, unfolded and assembled by the cosmonauts, proved to be high. "It will be possible to assemble several kilometres of such structures for making up large orbital complexes."

"Already now," Leonov said, "the scientists link the creation of solar power plants to outer space. It will also be possible to resolve some problems connected with controlled thermonuclear fusion which can be accelerated in conditions of ideal vacuum."

There is a debate on prospects of intensifying the study of the earth's climate with the help of space-borne equipment."

"But all this will become possible only if the further study and exploration of outer space remain peaceful. Outer space should be free of weapons of any kind," Leonov emphasized.

IZVESTIYA ON MOSCOW COMMUNICATIONS EXHIBITION

PM101544 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Shmyganovsky report: "From Satellites to Telephones"]

[Excerpts] Around 350 firms from the Soviet Union and 25 other countries are taking part in an exhibition that opens 27 May at Krasnaya Presna.

The exhibition, "Communications," has been long awaited -- 5 whole years. It is not only for specialists: During the previous three exhibitions, there was no denying the amateur guests. There were hundreds of thousands of them... How is this mass interest in what is by no means a variety show (although there have been and will continue to be spectacles: displays of video recorders, concert laser light systems, TV commercials) but an exhibition of equipment to be explained?

Clearly by the fact that communications are what largely determine the success of our great plans (communications are sometimes more important than good roads) and progress in production and leisure. They concern each of us. There have been cardinal changes over the last 5 years: Space has become an arena for world communications, and whole cities with fiber-optic communications systems have appeared.

Obviously, the research conducted by our scientists and designers naturally follows the demands of the times. Certain of these directions were mentioned at a 26 May press conference by E.K. Pervyshin, minister of the communications equipment industry and chairman of the exhibition organizing committee.

"Today," he said, "the concept of solving the problem of distance by creating a powerful intrastate space communications system has been fully borne out. This system covers an enormous territory spread over 11 time zones. The creation of satellite communications to the USSR's eastern regions is three times cheaper than radio relays, and they can be built 10 times more quickly. Comparatively inexpensive receiving stations of the 'Moskva' and 'Ekran-Kr' type make it possible to solve the problem of receiving central TV broadcasts in any part of the country..."

It is interesting that in many cases it is unnecessary to build TV centers, since reception can be established directly from the satellite. The 'Ekran-Kr' portable receiving station housed in an executive-type briefcase has this capability. It has been successful in the Far North, Far East, and the Central Asian republics, and production of it will be increased.

And yet, unfortunately, our communications are changing only slowly. I spoke with a colleague (5 years ago we had great difficulty in "phoning around" Georgia from Tbilisi: We were making up a newspaper page). I asked whether anything had changed for the better. He replied that things had gotten worse... I can testify that ordering an inter-city call from Odessa's "Black Sea" Intourist Hotel is harder now than it was 10 years ago. I personally wasted around 2 hours there before the order was accepted. The mail... Even in Moscow letters often take a week to deliver. Finally, the advertisements for televisions, say, in the Soviet section of previous communications equipment exhibitions, were too upbeat: The promised high quality was lacking. There are enormous amounts of shoddy products...

Considerable account has been taken of the principle of competitiveness at the present exhibition. For instance, the priority of our specialists in the sphere of digital television is well known. Moreover, the results of their work laid the basis for the world's first international standard for the digital encoding of TV signals. The full range of digital equipment for TV centers is on display at the exhibition. Digital processing of signals is also used in sound recording and reproduction apparatus, including consumer products. Microprocessor equipment is incorporated in new stereo tape recorder models. Of the innovations in the current 5-year plan, we note laser projector televisions with 75-100 cm screens, flat-screen pocket TV's, and portable TV music centers.

The electronic mass media have no competition today. There are more than half a billion TV receivers in the world in total, almost 18 percent of which are accounted for by the Soviet Union. In the current 5-year plan, it is planned to produce 36 million sets, 2 out of every 3 being color sets. I would only wish that all this output was of the proper quality.

Just why do all countries devote so much attention to developing their TV networks? Specialists claim that people receive approximately 90 percent of their information visually -- in the form of pictures and models -- and only 10 percent from the other sensory organs. TV programs in the USSR are relayed by seven artificial earth satellites.

Our great problem is the telephone network. Need we cite examples? Currently only 23 percent of urban families and 7 percent of rural families have telephones. Because of this shortage, Yu. Yemelyanov, deputy chief of a main administration at the USSR Ministry of Communications, reports, urban telephone exchanges are being used at only 90 percent of capacity and rural exchanges even less. And this at a time when there are such long waiting lists in the country for telephones!

What action is planned? In the 5-year plan, 10 million subscribers are to be added in the cities and 2.1 million in the countryside. The use of fiber-optic systems may be a cardinal solution to the problem. Theoretically a single optical fiber can "carry" hundreds of thousands of lines. At the moment we are assimilating equipment and cables carrying 120-480 lines.

All the above is not a fly in the ointment on the eve of the opening: It is just that sector representatives and we journalists promised too many innovations 5 years ago. We will be more restrained this time.

This most necessary and very interesting exhibition has been prepared with the help of the "Ekspotsentr" All-Union Association in Krasnaya Presna. Moscow will be the center for exchanges of communications workers' experience from 27 May through 5 June.

RESEARCH SHIP RETURNS FROM WATERS NEAR U.S.

OW091201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[S. Chekalin report; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] "Vityaz," a scientific vessel belonging to the Oceanography Institute imeni P.P. Shirshova, docked at Kaliningrad Port.

[Chekalin] It has been a long time since "Vityaz" moored at these docks: not since the days when, after being built at the Gdansk shipyards in fraternal Poland, it first came to Kaliningrad and was added to the country's academic fleet. During these 5 years, it took part in 10 expeditions and traversed all the oceans and seas of the planet. And now, a new meeting is taking place with the people of Kaliningrad.

[Unidentified scientist] This was the 11th voyage of the "Vityaz." Research took place near the shores of North America. We studied the California current. The California current carries water from the subpolar to the tropical region. Heat and salt are transported together with the water, thus ensuring the exchange of properties between latitudes. The solution of this problem is very important for the study of the ocean, as well as for long-range weather forecasts.

BRIEFS

DRIFTING STATION IN ARCTIC -- Tixi (Yakut Republic) May 20 TASS -- Today two transport planes IL-76 dropped cargoes on parachute platforms for the future drifting station "North Pole-28". The cargoes include a bulldozer, assembly houses and fuel. The operating of delivering supplies will last for several days. Such a way of transportation is very economical. Besides, period of building drifting stations are cut by far.
[Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 20 May 86 LD]

SEISMOLOGY CENTER OPENS -- Kishinev May 22 TASS -- Seismologists have taken under their control a vast part of Soviet territory -- from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The work on investigating and predicting underground tremors, conducted by researchers from the Soviet republics of Moldaviya, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, is being coordinated by a regional seismological centre that has been set up in Kishinev. Its establishment in Moldaviya, one of the most seismic parts of Europe, will help scientists fulfil a UNESCO order for compiling seismic activity maps of the Balkan Peninsula, the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 22 May 86 LD]